

On Procedural Question

West Sees Shift by Moscow
In New Proposal at Belgrade

BELGRADE, July 1 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today put forward a new procedural proposal for the Belgrade conference on European security and cooperation that was seen by Western delegates as a slight shift from its previous rigid position.

Delegates from 35 states at the current preparatory talks are wrangling over procedure to determine how closely the conference should examine such issues as human rights when it meets for its main session in October.

In a closed session today, chief Soviet delegate Yuri Vorontsov said the main meeting should be conducted in plenary sessions. But he made allowance for the setting up of parallel, subsidiary working groups when necessary, according to diplomats at the conference.

The plenary session would decide when such working groups should be formed and when they should prepare drafts on concrete questions, according to the Soviet proposal.

Subordinate Panels
A Western delegate said the Soviet proposal indicated that Moscow believed the working groups should act as drafting committees subordinate to the plenary session rather than as debating groups.

A proposal in this form was certain to be unacceptable to the

nations of the West, which are seeking a thorough discussion on progress made since the declaration on détente and human rights was adopted at the 1975 Helsinki summit meeting of the European security conference, he said.

But another Western delegate said today's developments were encouraging.

"The Russians are beginning to lay their cards on the table," a Western delegate said.

Yugoslavia, host to the conference, viewed Mr. Vorontsov's proposal as a positive sign, delegates said.

Until today, the Soviet Union had refused to talk about procedural methods for the October meeting pending settlement of the controversial issue of the agenda.

Basque Faction
Denies Ordering
Hostage's Death

MADRID, July 1 (UPI).—The leadership of the Basque separatist organization ETA said today that it did not give "the execution order" to kill kidnapper victim Javier de Ybarra y Berge.

But the organization said that its guerrillas, who abducted and killed the wealthy industrialist, had escaped from Spain and are in "a safe place."

The ETA (whose initials stand for Euzko Askatasunaren Erakundea) leadership version of the slaying came in a letter, postmarked in the south of France, received by a Bilbao newspaper.

The guerrilla organization also announced that it intended to "intensify violent actions" and carry out "personal reprisals with collective attacks."

The note said, "The commando was not totally under the control of the political-military arm (of ETA). From our point of view, its action was an act of disobedience. The execution order did not come from our leadership."

The guerrillas abducted the 63-year-old industrialist from his home on May 20 and killed him a month later when his family did not pay a \$15-million ransom.

"The same is true for Namibia [South-West Africa]," Mr. Vance said, "many lives—black and white—hang in the balance."

In South-West Africa, an area controlled by South Africa, negotiations are under way on a formula allowing for independence under United Nations auspices.

As to South Africa itself, Mr. Vance said, "violence within South Africa grows." He said there may be time for people of goodwill to achieve a solution there, "but progress must soon be made, or goodwill could be lost."

U.S. Delays Shuttle

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., July 1 (AP).—The first free flight of the U.S. Space Shuttle is now set for Aug. 12 at the earliest, space agency officials said yesterday, announcing a delay in the test schedule.

French Believe Brezhnev Health Is Failing

(Continued from Page 1)

him far more than they ever have before," said a diplomatic source. "He tired more rapidly than ever before."

The Soviet insistence on having Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Commerce Minister N.S. Ponomarev and other officials sit in on the talks throughout the first two days continues to intrigue French officials.

The French delegation arrived at the 14th-century chateau in Rambouillet, southwest of Paris, expecting the two Presidents to go immediately into brief private talks. Instead, they found that Soviet officials had set up two separate tables with 10 chairs each in the meeting room.

Thring Trip

The trip from Moscow appears to have contributed significantly to the very fatigued appearance Mr. Brezhnev had during the second and third day of talks and what appears to have been some disorientation in the private session with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

In Moscow two weeks earlier, during a meeting with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, Mr. Brezhnev started slowly but gradually warmed up in his hour-long talk and spoke forcefully without notes, according to one report.

At Rambouillet, "we certainly did not see a man at death's door," said one official, who denied that the French had detected signs of a serious illness in Mr. Brezhnev.

But, the official added, Mr. Brezhnev never completely recovered from the trip. He appeared to have entered into a steady decline because of old age and his medical history, and may be forced to step down before the end of the year, according to one view expressed in France.

Message - Vance

It could not be established from French sources that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had conveyed to Mr. Vance a similar estimate on the apparent opening of a transition period for Soviet leadership. But there have been indications that Mr. Vance carried that message home.

Christian Factions Clash

BEIRUT, July 1 (UPI).—Rival Christian rightist groups battled with rocket-propelled grenades, rifles and machine guns in a southern Beirut suburb for nine hours today before heeding calls by party leaders to end the clashes.

One person was killed and four were wounded, according to reports from witnesses.

The fighting between militiamen of the Phalangist and National Liberal parties, broke out shortly after dawn following a dispute yesterday among local high-school students in which two students were shot and wounded.

Sadat Bars Israel Ties

BEIRUT, July 1 (AP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has barred diplomatic and trade relations with Israel as part of an overall Middle East settlement and says creation of a Palestinian state is the "backbone of peace."

Mr. Sadat was quoted in an interview to be published tomorrow in the magazine Ustul al Arab, an independent Beirut weekly. He said he discussed the issues with President Carter last April in Washington.

"I told him simply that if we resurrected Jesus Christ and Prophet Mohammed together, they would not be able to persuade Moslems or Christian Arabs to open the borders with Israel after 29 years of hatred, four wars, rivers of blood and massacres," Mr. Sadat said.

"I told President Carter that the creation of a Palestinian state is imperative, because this is the backbone of peace," he said. "We all as Arabs, struggle for the Palestinian cause, rather than for the Sinai or the Golan Heights."



ALMOST ALONE—An aged Lebanese woman walking through Khiam, southern Lebanon, during a lull in the shelling. She is one of about 200 persons remaining in the Moslem town which once had a population of 25,000.

New West Bank Settlements
Planned by Israel Government

TEL AVIV, July 1 (UPI).—Despite U.S. opposition, Israel's ruling Likud bloc has prepared a blueprint calling for the establishment of five urban settlements in the occupied West Bank, the state radio reported today.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin has decided to hold off discussion of the plan until after his return from talks with President Carter in Washington July 19-20, the radio said.

The plan seeks to upgrade two small Jewish settlements on the West Bank and make them full-fledged towns.

Three more settlements are slated—near Jericho and the villages of Beit Sira and Tekoa near Ramallah.

A nationalistic "Band of Believers," a religious movement, set up an unauthorized settlement at Camp Kadum near Nablus more than a year ago. At the settlement, Mr. Arie H. Adumim, a handful of Jewish settlers are living in a trailer camp. It is one of those due for expansion.

Soon after Mr. Begin's Likud bloc won the May 17 election, religious leaders announced plans to set up 20 Jewish settlements in the occupied territory within six months.

The United States has repeatedly opposed the establishment of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory on grounds that it could jeopardize Middle East peace efforts.

Reserve Gen. Ariel Sharon, Israel's new agriculture minister, is said to have endorsed the new settlement plan, which also calls for five new roads to be built crisscrossing the West Bank.

Israel has already set up 18 Jewish settlements on the West Bank since capturing it from Jordan 10 years ago. But only one of them, at Kfar Arze near Hebron, is a full-fledged urban center.

Libyan Hijacker Gets 6-Year Jail Sentence.
PALMA, Mallorca, July 1 (Reuters).—An 18-year-old Libyan was sentenced yesterday to six years in prison for hijacking a Libyan airliner with 88 passengers on board last July.

Abdel Magid Mustafa Gamsi seized a Boeing 727 on a domestic flight from Tripoli to Benghazi. He surrendered to police at the airport here after the plane was refused permission to land in Tunis and Algiers.

Israel Said to Warn Lebanon
(Continued from Page 1)

war in April, 1975, the guerrillas used the southern border region as their main base for raids into Israel. These precipitated Israeli retaliatory air and ground strikes into Lebanon.

When the civil strife ended in the rest of Lebanon, the guerrillas started drifting back to their former bases. This development provoked stiff opposition from Christian rightist militias in a string of Christian villages along the border.

In the last three weeks, daily artillery duels have been stepped up between the Christian areas and the Palestinian guerrilla-controlled zones.

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OAU Set to Open Summit Talks Today

By Jonathan C. Randal

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, July 1 (UPI).—African heads of state flew into this oil-rich town today for the annual summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, which appears more divided than ever before in its 14-year existence.

Evidence of the split between radicals and moderates was reflected in the failure of a six-day foreign ministers session to come to terms with any of the basic problems confronting the 49-nation organization.

By nightfall, 14 heads of state had arrived in the oceanside capital of this French-speaking nation, whose inhabitants enjoy independent Africa's second highest per capita income thanks to its oil and other mineral wealth.

Low Attendance Expected
Barely more than 20 heads of state were expected to attend the four-day session which starts tomorrow. Last year only nine leaders attended the OAU summit in Mauritius.

No major figure from radical Africa, except Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, was expected to attend this year's meeting.

[President Idi Amin of Uganda will not attend the summit, Uganda radio reports indicated. The radio announced today that the Uganda delegation will be led by the country's ambassador to Ethiopia, United Front International reported from Nairobi.]

After several years of keeping a low profile, the moderates were geared to protest Cuba's military presence in Africa and to question the frontiers inherited from the continent's former European masters.

But observers doubted that the moderates would have much effect since in the past the OAU's strongest decisions often have been honored in the breach.

The radical-moderate split goes back to the late 1950s and early 1960s when the more cautious members of the so-called Monro-

via group opposed the strident "independence now" demands of the Casablanca Pact countries.

The radicals and moderates today agree only in their demands for an immediate end to white rule in Rhodesia, South-West Africa (Namibia), and South Africa.

In recent years the quarrels have degenerated into violence among OAU members, and they threaten to sweep away the remaining assumptions of peaceful coexistence taken for granted in the post-independence euphoria of the early 1960s.

In the strategic Horn of Africa, Ethiopia is pitted against the Sudan and Somalia, which claims part of its territory. Somalia is also at loggerheads with Kenya over its alleged military interven-

tion inside Kenya's northeast frontier.

Inside Ethiopia, Eritrean guerrillas are in control of much of the province which controls the strategic Red Sea coast opposite Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

Further west, Chad has charged Libya with forcibly occupying 45,000 square miles of its territory and aiding anti-government insurgents.

In central Africa, Zaïre this spring suffered an incursion launched from its southern neighbor, Angola. Zaïre received aid from Morocco, which sent about 1,500 troops, and from France, which provided transport aircraft.

The most difficult problem is the escalating fighting over the former Spanish Sahara between Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas and Morocco and Mauritania, which annexed the phosphate-rich territory. The annexation was the first overt violation of Africa's often ethnically artificial borders laid down by European colonialists at the 1885 Congress of Berlin.

Radioactive Fog Forms After Leak At French Plant
PIERREBELLE, France, July 1 (AP).—A large quantity of uranium hexafluoride escaped from a chemical processing plant today, temporarily forming a slightly radioactive cloud over this southeastern French city, officials said. No injuries were reported, but nine employees who inhaled the gas were placed under observation.

Uranium hexafluoride is a volatile compound that is used in isolating uranium 235. Officials said that the accident happened when a valve ruptured, and that the compound vaporized on contact with the air, forming a slightly radioactive cloud over the factory.

There was some contamination of the plant before strong winds dissipated the cloud, they said.

Two weeks ago, a similar accident briefly contaminated the drinking water in the staff canteen, and employee unions have been pushing for stricter safety measures since.

Trawlers Yield To U.K. on Ban
THE HAGUE, July 1 (Reuters).—Dutch fishing boat owners today decided to withdraw their trawlers from British North Sea waters after their government said that it would not support their defiance of a newly implemented British ban on herring fishing.

The decision was announced by the company that owns the trawler Johanna, boarded early today in British waters and escorted to harbor in the Shetland Islands.

The Kennemariand Fishing Co. said that the owners agreed to pull back about 40 trawlers from British waters following talks with the government.

Guerrilla Chief Killed, 2 Injured In Italy Shootout
ROME, July 1 (UPI).—Police killed one of Italy's top urban guerrilla leaders and wounded two women guerrillas today in a gun battle.

Carabinieri (national police) said that the dead man was Antonio Lomuscio, the head of the leftist Proletarian Armed Nuclei (NAP). The women, Maria Pia Vianale and Francis Salerno, who had been hunted since they escaped from a prison in Pozzoli in January, were wounded and taken to a hospital.

A police spokesman said that a Carabinieri patrol recognized Mr. Lomuscio and the two women in an automobile near the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli, which houses Michelangelo's statue of Moses. He said that the guerrillas opened fire when the Carabinieri approached them and the officers fired back.

Earlier in the day, a four-member group claiming to represent the "United Communist Fighters" bombed the Interind Industrial Association office in Palermo, causing medium damage.

Elsewhere in Italy, police said that a gunman fired at a Rome bus late last night, causing light injuries to a passenger hit by shattering glass. A Communist university student in Naples was hospitalized after being ambushed and stabbed following a party meeting.

190th Session of SALT
GENEVA, July 1 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet delegations to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today held their 190th session since negotiations began in 1972.

A 5-per-cent price increase, making the price charged by the 11 other OPEC members, which are to forgo any further price rises this year. Nine of the 11 that had been scheduled to raise prices today announced Wednesday that they would not do so.

Part of the challenge of the 55-year-old Venezuelan President's visit here was to explain his country's role as a relative hardliner on price increases within OPEC while assuring U.S. leaders that Venezuela remains a firm ally of the United States.

Lowest Levels
Venezuelan oil exports, now only 45 per cent of total U.S. oil imports, are at their lowest levels since 1948, partly because of a Venezuelan policy to conserve the nation's oil reserves.

But Mr. Perez noted that, during the unusually cold weather here last winter, he personally ordered that the supply of oil to the United States be increased.

Mr. Perez's comments on a link between oil-pricing policies and the future balance of economic power between the industrial nations and the developing ones may be hard for U.S. authorities to accept. He has repeatedly asserted that "petroleum" will be a negotiating instrument in a campaign to establish a new international economic order.

In the interview, he said that the developing nations want to be assured that the prices of the goods they sell will keep pace with the cost of the goods they must buy. But he declined to say whether this meant that the OPEC would want to index oil prices to increases in the global price of manufactured goods.

Czech Emigrés Granted Amnesty
PRAGUE, July 1 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia announced yesterday what amounted to a blanket amnesty for about 75,000 citizens who fled the country after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion.

The Czech news agency announced that the government recently approved a measure that allows emigrés who have been away for more than five years to apply for a retroactive emigration permit or to renounce their Czechoslovak citizenship.

The agency also said that any who wished to do so could return home. Although it did not specify whether they would be subject to any sanctions, it was assumed that they would not.

Swiss Sound
Alarm on Theft
Of Cowbells

BERN, July 1 (AP).—Farmers in Switzerland are at the wit's end—over all because of the thieving tourists.

The traditional Swiss cowbell, worn by cows all over the country, has become prime target for tourists who prefer stealing them from the animal's neck to buying them from the farmer.

"Who else could be responsible for the thefts?" asks a Bern insurance company spokesman. "Peasants don't often go walking and climbing in the middle of the day." He added that applications for farmers for theft insurance had significantly increased in the last year.

The cowbells cost between 80 and 300 francs (\$32 and \$125) each.

Ethiopia Endorses Report
Of Attack by Kenya Force

NAIROBI, July 1 (AP).—Ethiopia, accused by Somalia of attacking Kenya and putting the blame on the Somalis, today backed the Kenyan version of the attack story and said it was Somali troops who attacked a Kenyan police post earlier this week.

Ethiopia's ambassador to Kenya, Mengistu Desta, said Somalia's claim that Ethiopian troops staged the attack to spoil Kenyan-Somali relations "is a pure fabrication concocted by Somalia in a vain attempt to conceal her naked aggression against the territorial integrity of Kenya."

Kenya claimed that 3,000 Somali troops attacked the Rhamu police post near Kenya's northern border with Ethiopia. It said 13 persons died in the shootout.

Somalia's ambassador denied the attack and suggested it was done by Ethiopia, but Kenya termed the denial "consistent with the archaic theories of the Somali government."

Mr. Mengistu said Somalia has been carrying out subversion against Ethiopia since the newly independent Djibouti and Kenya by infiltrating agents.

Somalia in the past has claimed Djibouti and parts of Kenya and Ethiopia as part of its historical territory.

Infiltration Report
ADDIS ABABA, July 1 (Reuters).—Infiltrators from the Sudan who entered the remote town of Beica in western Ethiopia two days ago have been driven out by militiamen, according to a report.

Opposition in Ireland Names New Leaders
DUBLIN, July 1 (AP).—The Fine Gael party chose Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald, 51, Minister George Colley, 51, and the Labor party named former Welfare Minister Frank Cluskey, 47, as party leaders today after the landslide defeat of their coalition.

Jack Lynch's Fianna Fail party, victorious in the general elections two weeks ago, assumes power Tuesday. Mr. Fitzgerald, 51, a former university lecturer, succeeds outgoing Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave, 57, in the party post. Mr. Cluskey succeeds Deputy Prime Minister Brendan Corish, 58.

2 German Anarchists Charged in Shooting
KARLSRUHE, West Germany, July 1 (UPI).—The public prosecutor yesterday charged two anarchists, suspected of involvement in the slaying of Chief Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, with attempted murder of six policemen.

The prosecutor also charged Verena Becker, 24, and Guntar Sonnenberg, 22, with armed robbery and membership in a terrorist organization. The two were arrested May 8, about a month after Mr. Buback's death in a gunfight with policemen.

Copper Strike in U.S.
PHOENIX, Ariz., July 1 (UPI).—More than 28,000 union workers went on strike against the copper industry today, walk out at seven of the eight major producers in the West and announcing plans to strike eighth tonight.



GATE OF THANKS—The Kalabsha Gate, now in Berlin's Egyptian Museum, is a gift to Germany from Egypt for financial aid in saving the Abu Simbel monuments. The 2,100-year-old gate is 21 feet high.

4. Your brother's jokes.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

سأنا من الأوطان

Obituaries

Irving Saypol, Prosecutor of Rosenbergs

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI).—The H. Saypol, 71, who served as federal prosecutor in the espionage and conspiracy trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and who was a state court judge for years, died yesterday of cancer at his home here.

Mr. Saypol, who was active on state's Supreme Court bench for a few days ago, served as U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1951 to 1953. He prosecuted and served dozens of cases, including those against several well-known Communists.

As a state Supreme Court justice, he presided over some of the most dramatic cases in Man-

hattan. In 1956, he held that the late Rep. Adam Clayton Powell was in criminal contempt of court.

And finally, last year, he was a defendant. He was indicted on bribery and perjury charges by a grand jury under the supervision of Maurice Nadjar, who was then ending his term as special state prosecutor. The charges were dismissed in January.

"He was never the same after that happened," said Roy Conu, a lawyer and close friend of the justice. "He was in a state of disbelief that something like that could have happened. He was a very, very proud person."

Famous Cases

As the U.S. attorney in Manhattan, Mr. Saypol supervised the government's cases against Alger Hiss, Judith Coplon and 12 top Communist party leaders. Hiss, a former State Department officer, was found guilty of

perjury. The trial jury held that he had lied in saying that he had never given government secrets to Whittaker Chambers, an acknowledged former Communist spy courier. Miss Coplon, a Justice Department aide, was found guilty of having been a spy for the Soviet Union. The Communist leaders were convicted of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the government.

But by far the most famous case Mr. Saypol was involved in was the 1951 Rosenberg spy trial, in which he directed the prosecution.

In his summation of the case against the Rosenbergs and Martin Sobell, Mr. Saypol said: "The crime charged here is one of the most serious that could be committed against the United States."

After the jury returned guilty verdicts against the three defendants, Mr. Saypol said:

"The conviction of defendants in a criminal case is no occasion for exultation. The conviction of these defendants is an occasion for sober reflection."

"It is not possible for a great nation to be free from traitors. But this case shows that it is possible to reach them and ultimately bring them to the bar for punishment."

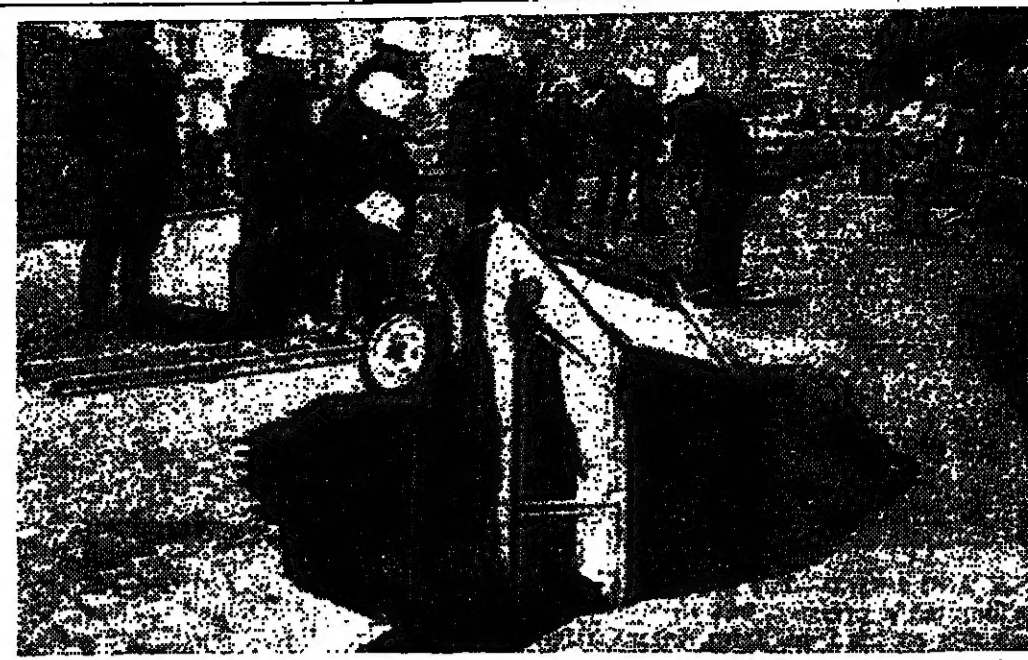
The Rosenbergs were executed on June 19, 1953. There have been recent efforts by their two sons to show that they and Sobell were deprived of a fair trial. Sobell, who was sentenced to a 30-year prison term for conspiring to commit espionage, was released in 1969.

Marcel (Mike) Fodor

TROTSBERG, West Germany, July 1 (UPI).—Marcel (Mike) Fodor, 87, one of the best known of U.S. foreign correspondents, died here today, his family announced.

Mr. Fodor began his career in 1919 with the Manchester Guardian. He later worked for the Chicago Daily News, the Chicago Sun and The Washington Post. He was an authority on the Balkans and Central Europe.

One of his first big stories was an interview with Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary after his abdication in 1918. He covered the rise to power of Mussolini and Hitler and the events leading up to World War II.



WRONG WAY—A car parked on a Munich street suddenly took a wrong turn—downward—when a rain-sapped section of a street opened up into an excavation prepared for a new section of the subway. No one was injured in the incident.

Some Arab Producers Import Refined Oil

NICOSIA, July 1 (AP).—When an Arab sheikh pulls into a service station in the Gulf emirate of Dubai, he is likely to be driving a big gas guzzler and be proud of it.

But he also may have to wait in line for 30 minutes, pump his own gas by hand because of a power blackout, pay U.S. prices to fill up his tank and buy imported motor oil.

In the region that produces almost one-third of the world's oil and gas, some consumers have more trouble getting fuel than

many consumers in Western countries.

The reason is that the Arabs export more than 90 per cent of their oil and gas. With thousands of big foreign cars imported every year and an economic boom straining power sources, fuel shortages and blackouts are common in the Gulf region.

"Nobody worries about energy in the Gulf," says a resident of Dubai. "Most local Arabs have two large American cars that use a gallon every 12 miles."

Subsidies Common

In most Arab oil-producing countries, the price of domestic gas and oil is subsidized and therefore cheap. A gallon of gasoline in Saudi Arabia costs 13 cents, in Kuwait 15 cents and in the emirate of Qatar 31 cents. This compares to an average price of 68 cents a gallon in the United States and \$1.46 in England.

But in the poorer oil-producing states, such as the northern emirates on the Gulf, prices are not subsidized, and it costs an average of 68 cents for a gallon of gas. Only one of the seven United Arab Emirates, Abu

Dhabi, has its own refineries. The others must import refined fuels.

Dubai, which produces more than 100 million barrels of crude each year, has to import almost 2 million barrels of refined oil.

Economies Not a Factor

Qatar imports its refined oil and gasoline from European and other foreign refineries owned by Royal Dutch Shell, the company that helps Qatar pump crude oil from the ground. Because of the increasing cost of supporting oil prices, Qatar is having second thoughts about its subsidy program. But most Middle East oil-producing countries consider subsidy their duty, and also do not tax motor fuel.

"Oil is a social service in the Gulf countries," said one foreign oil company executive. "Economics don't come into it. Their philosophy is: How can we charge for it when it's coming out of the ground?"

Periodic shortages of motor oil and gasoline in the Gulf come from distribution problems and are not permanent or serious. The big energy crisis in the Arab countries stems from a lack of power facilities.

With Similar Amount Offshore

China's Onshore Oil Reserves Near U.S. Level, CIA Reports

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI).—China's onshore oil reserves are comparable with those of the United States, but its key northern fields likely will be exhausted in 10 years, the CIA reported yesterday.

The agency released a declassified report on Chinese oil prospects. It earlier released a similar report on Soviet oil, forecasting that Soviet oil production would peak no later than the early 1980s.

It is difficult to estimate Chinese oil production, the CIA said, because "not even the Chinese know the size of their reserves."

"Some predictions have been unreasonably high, including one that presents China as a future Saudi Arabia," the agency report said. "These predictions assume China has vast oil reserves and the financial and technological means to exploit them."

"While we have no evidence that China's reserves are on the Middle East scale, we nonetheless believe they are considerable. Working with limited information, experts in academic oil companies and the U.S. Geological Survey generally agree that China's onshore oil reserves are comparable with the 33 billion barrels remaining in the United States. We share this view."

The report said the "most optimistic estimates now suggest offshore oil reserves are about the same as those onshore."

CIA experts estimated that Chinese reserves of 17 to 30 billion barrels in the north and northeast—the regions likely to supply the bulk of output in the short run—would be exhausted in 10 years if output were to continue to grow at the 20-percent rate.

The report's maps showed that one of the major offshore oil basins lies between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan.

It quoted a United Nations-sponsored report that "the continental shelf between Taiwan and Japan may be one of the most prolific oil and gas reservoirs in the world."

Maps also showed that the Hu-

lin Ch'ih onshore oil basin in northeast China runs into Mongolia and the Soviet Union. And the Kiangsu offshore basin extends out into the Yellow and East China Seas halfway to both Korea and southern Japan.

"Beyond the question of reserves," the report said, "there are severe financial and technological restraints on increasing Chinese oil production and exports. For 26 years, Peking has forced the oil industry with funds and technical manpower at the expense of the rest of industry."

"Internal conflicts have not allowed the influx of foreign capital and technology needed to rapidly develop offshore reserves," the report said.

It noted that Peking "can remove the technological handicaps of its oil industry virtually overnight by changing policy to allow foreign participation," but it said that was "not likely."

"On balance," the report said, "we believe that China will produce 2.4 to 2.8 million barrels a day by 1980. Most of this oil will be needed for domestic consumption. Exports are likely to be only 200,000 to 600,000 barrels a day."

The CIA report concluded: "Within a decade or so, continuously expanding domestic demand will absorb total capacity unless deposits in the west or offshore are proved and exploited much more rapidly than expected."

Australian Says Laotian Guards Beat, Robbed Him

BANGKOK, July 1 (UPI).—An Australian journalist, John Everingham, 29, expelled from Laos after a week of imprisonment, said today that Laotian authorities pistol-whipped him and confiscated his cameras and notes.

He said that he was arrested in Vientiane on June 23 with three Britons, two French citizens, three Laotians and a Chinese. The British and French citizens, along with Mr. Everingham, were released yesterday and expected to leave Laos this week.

Mr. Everingham, at the Thai border town of Nong Khai, said that the Laotian guards hit "me on the back of the head with pistol butts. I was handcuffed for three days. The only food I had was sticky rice given me by Laotians who were in the same prison and had received food from their relatives."

He said that he was arrested at his home, where authorities confiscated five cameras, "hundreds of color slides and all of my notes."

Europe Is Eager To Buy Uranium

SYDNEY, July 1 (Reuters).—Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser returned this week from an overseas tour convinced that European countries are eager to buy this country's vast uranium supplies.

During his month-long tour, Mr. Fraser attended the Commonwealth conference in London and met European Common Market officials and leaders of France, Belgium, West Germany, Italy and the United States. He said that the major issue discussed was what Australia will do with its uranium—20 per cent of the world's supply.

He said that a decision would be made next month on whether Australia would end a four-year ban on the mining and export of the nuclear fuel. Development has been held up by an environmental investigation.

Peking Steps Up Drive Against Radical Backers

HONG KONG, July 1 (UPI).—The eight-month campaign against followers of China's so-called "radicals" appears to have reached a new crescendo. Analysts believe that it may signal an effort to conclude the drive before a national party congress later this year.

In the last week, there has been a sudden increase in mass criticism rallies to denounce supporters of the disgraced "radicals" with a number of ranking provincial party leaders being subjected to attack in front of roaring crowds. Last weekend, a million persons were said to have attended meetings in Yunnan province, in the southwest, where three provincial officials, including an alternate member of the Communist party's Central Committee, underwent "denunciation, exposure and criticism," according to a local broadcast.

Two more provincial party chiefs have been replaced, making a total of 14 of 29 provincial units whose leaders have been reshuffled since last fall.

India State Holds Vote

NEW DELHI, July 1 (Reuters).—Polling began yesterday in the Jammu region of the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, where the Janata party is seeking to wrest power from the regional National Conference party.

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Although Officials Deny It

Taiwan Seems to Ease Stand On Détente With Mainland

By Melinda Liu

TAIPEI, July 1 (UPI).—The idea of détente between the Nationalist and Communist Chinese, a concept successfully suppressed here for decades by the ruling Kuomintang, has been resurrected in the Taiwanese press.

Since the Kuomintang fled to Taiwan in 1949, anyone advocating contact with the mainland regime has been susceptible to arrest under Taiwan's martial law as a Communist spy.

But an article in the April issue of Taipei's widely circulated Chinese Humanist monthly advocated future exchange with the mainland, saying: "The mainland has oil. Taiwan has none. There

should be a way to exchange between the haves and the have-nots." The article also cited the exchange of letters via Hong Kong.

In the same issue, an article by a little-known Taipei author, Li Ching-sung, attacked Taiwan's mainland enemy by quoting a traditional Chinese proverb: "The benevolent man has no enemies." Mr. Li, who described himself as "just an ordinary writer," also rattled skeletons in the Kuomintang closet by recalling that the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist party had agreed to cooperate in fighting the Japanese in 1937, and that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai had once been Kuomintang members.

Even pictures of Mao Tse-tung, long prohibited, made a debut here recently when foreign magazines carrying his photographs were permitted to go on sale.

Reappraisal of Attitudes

Taiwan officials vehemently deny the possibility of dialogue with Peking. But with fewer than two dozen countries still recognizing Taipei, and with the United States determined to normalize its relations with Peking, some elements in the Kuomintang seem to be reappraising the party's attitudes.

One Taipei official, who asked to remain anonymous, recently admitted to a "re-definition" of the Nationalist goal to "counter-attack" the Communists. "We do not necessarily want to make war with Peking. We want to offer another alternative that the Chinese people can choose instead of Communism. We think the Chinese people need this option, and we hope it will always be available."

Nationalist Chinese Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, who also is chairman of the Kuomintang, appeared to confirm this comparatively dovish stance. U.S. Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., chairman of the House subcommittee on East Asia and Pacific Affairs, visited Taiwan in mid-April and, upon his return to Washington, reportedly said that Premier Chiang had indicated that the Nationalist Chinese government would "solve the China problem" mainly by political means and not by military force.

Quiet Exchange

In contrast, as recently as last November, Premier Chiang had said of Mao's successor: "Except for battlefield contact in the shape of a bullet, we shall have nothing to do with him."

Taipei has technically banned



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FLAGS BEARER—An employee of the South East Asia Treaty Organization takes away the members' flags after the group ceased its operation in Bangkok.

imports from the mainland, but it allows a modest commercial exchange with the other side. For years, authorities have issued special licenses for the import of mainland products otherwise unavailable in Taiwan, particularly ingredients for traditional Chinese medicines. Other popular items like Mao Tai liquor, dried mushrooms, red and black dates, jewelry and regional delicacies come through Hong Kong, where labels of origin are removed.

According to a conservative Hong Kong government calculation, last year \$40 million worth of mainland goods were "smuggled" through the colony on their way to Taiwan, indicating an increase of 50 per cent over 1975 and 80 per cent over 1974.

Commerce Mostly One-Way

An undetermined amount of goods are smuggled into Taiwan aboard cargo ships. Early this year, police smashed a 12-man smuggling ring and seized contraband in mainland medicinal herbs, liquor and aphrodisiacs valued at \$5 million.

Small fishing boats from both sides also meet on the high seas to barter foodstuffs, especially around the Pescadore Island chain in the Taiwan Straits halfway between Taiwan and the mainland. Trade is mostly one-way, but Hong Kong statistics indicate that in the last three

years, \$25,000 in Taiwanese goods filtered through the British colony into China.

The best example of mini-détente is the 1956 agreement, somehow negotiated between Quemoy and the mainland port city of Amoy, to fire artillery shells only on alternating days, preferably in the evenings and at uninhabited areas. The shells exchanged contain propaganda leaflets, not explosives.

\$11 Billion Spent By U.S. Tourists

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—U.S. citizens spent a record \$10.9 billion on overseas travel last year while the number of visitors to the United States increased 20 per cent to 4.5 million, according to a Commerce Department report.

Of the \$10.9 billion, compared with \$10.1 billion in 1975, \$6.9 billion was spent in foreign countries, a 7-per-cent increase over 1975, and \$4 billion in trans-oceanic passenger fares, an 8-per-cent increase.

U.S. receipts from foreign visitors, the department said, totaled \$6.7 billion last year, 20 per cent more than in 1975. It said 6.9 million Americans traveled abroad, compared with 6.4 million in 1975.

Remnants of Defeated Leftist Bands

Guatemalan Guerrillas Reportedly Fight Again

By Frederick Kiel

GUATEMALA CITY, July 1 (UPI).—Remnants of a leftist guerrilla force believed to have been wiped out in the late 1960s have emerged in four parts of Guatemala, according to U.S. intelligence and sources within the Guatemalan Army.

The newly active guerrillas' most successful action so far was the kidnapping of El Salvador's ambassador in May during a meeting here of the governors of the Inter-American Development Bank. Ambassador Eduardo Cienfuegos was released after a six-page guerrilla communiqué had been read at the bank meeting and published in local newspapers.

The guerrillas, believed to number about 300, now call themselves the Guerrilla Army of the Poor. U.S. and Guatemalan sources believe that the group descends directly from the Revolutionary Armed Forces, a group started by U.S.-trained Guatemalan Army officers in the early 1960s. It once controlled large parts of the country.

U.S. sources say the new group's leader is Cesar Montes, who joined the older group in 1962, when he was a 20-year-old law student. Mr. Montes was a leader of the original guerrilla group until it was crushed by the army with U.S. support in the late 1960s.

The Guatemalan Army has charged that Cubans support and lead the guerrillas in the field. Later it revised its statements to say that the Cuban advisers were based in neighboring Belize. These charges have not been confirmed by other sources.

Since the CIA helped overthrow a leftist government here in 1954, the powerful Guatemalan Army has often cited the threat of Communism to obtain U.S. support.

The Guerrilla Army of the Poor reportedly has four independent commands, three in the countryside and one in the capital. They have been most active in the cool mountainous region to the north of Guatemala City. That area is inhabited mainly by Indians who still speak Mayan dialects.

Near Escuintla, along the tropical Pacific coast, the guerrillas have been harassing large land-

owners. There have been many reports in the last six months of armed men, "dressed in olive green," burning fields of sugarcane.

The third rural cell, in the semi-arid Zacaapa Department, has been less active, but it was there that the guerrillas had their strongest support 10 years ago.

The guerrillas do their recruiting both in the countryside and at the universities, islands of anti-government activity.

The guerrilla unit in the capi-

tal is a special case. The influence of the banned Communist party—known as the Guatemalan Labor party—is greatest here. U.S. and Guatemalan officials agree that the guerrillas are not under Communist command, but add that they often work in uneasy alliance with the party. A large percentage of urban guerrillas are Communist party members, the sources say.

Tensions between the two groups go back 15 years. Cesar Montes was once a member of the Labor party's Central Com-

mittee, but he reportedly resigned from the party in 1968 to protest its failure to support the guerrillas fully. Guatemala's President, Gen. Kjell Laugerud told a group of foreign journalists in May that a Labor party delegation had traveled to Cuba to ask Fidel Castro to stop supporting the guerrillas, because of the intense pressure the army was putting on the party as a result of guerrilla activity.

U.S. Disagreement

U.S. sources here do not agree with the Guatemalan Army's belief that the guerrillas would collapse quickly if Cuba withdrew support. A U.S. Embassy official said that Cuba was backing the rebels in only a limited way. There are no Cubans with the guerrillas, nor is President Castro donating huge sums of money or arms, he said.

"The guerrillas would continue if Castro disappeared. They are not dependent upon foreign support," he said.

U.S. and Guatemalan authorities also disagree about the source of imported arms.

"They come down from Mexico," said another U.S. official. This is the same route the guerrillas used in the 1960s. "The Guatemalan Army is convinced, however, that Cuba sends the arms directly by sea into Belize."

Anti-Europeans Said to Mar U.K. Relations in EEC

GLASGOW, July 1 (UPI).—Roy Jenkins, outgoing president of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission, said today that Britain has not yet made a success of its membership in the EEC because it has been opposed by a minority of anti-Europeans.

"Our governments have been too inhibited by the minority of unreconstructed anti-Europeans in their midst, men who have paid lip service to the result of the referendum but have done everything in their power to undermine its verdict," Mr. Jenkins said. "They claim to have trembled before the voice of the British people but in fact they have merely trimmed to subvert it."

The referendum in 1975 produced a 2-1 margin in favor of British membership.

"The main reason that we have not yet made a full success of our membership of the European Community is that we have never really tried," he said.

Chile Rejects U.S. Assistance To Protest Pressure on Rights

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI).—Chile has become the sixth Latin American country this year to reject U.S. financial assistance because of the Carter administration's attempts to use foreign aid as a lever in human-rights disputes.

State Department officials confirmed yesterday that they received a diplomatic note spurning the proposed \$275-million economic aid package on Tuesday.

The department announced Tuesday its intention to hold up \$23 million of this package for 30 to 60 days to express disapproval of human-rights violations by the Chilean government of President Augusto Pinochet.

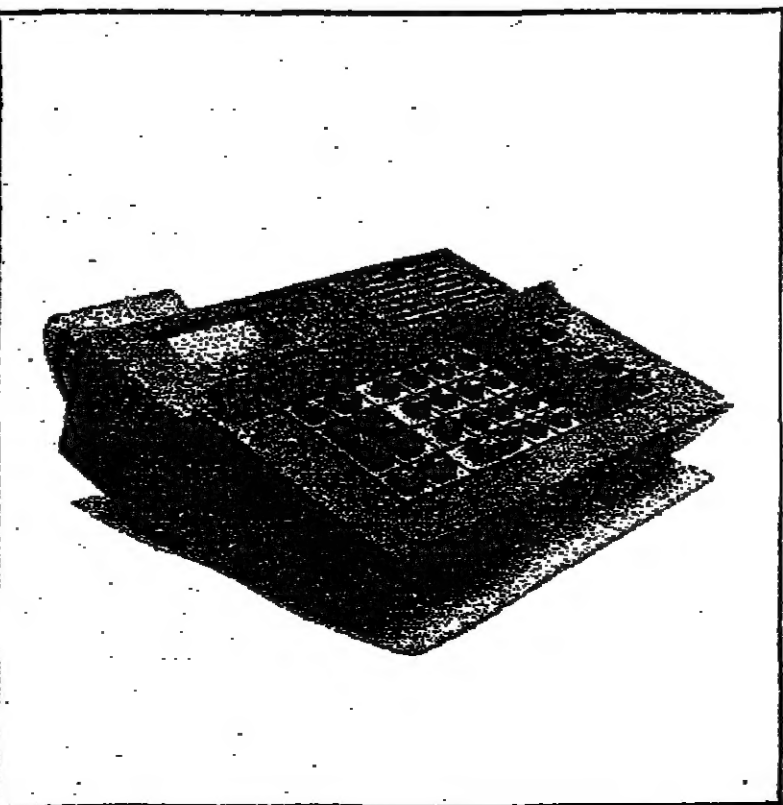
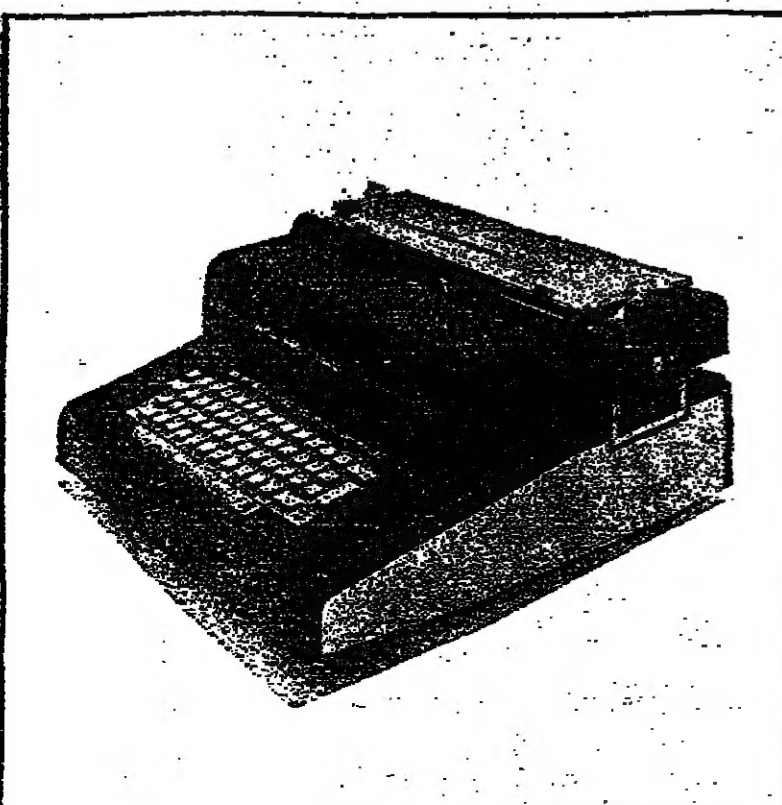
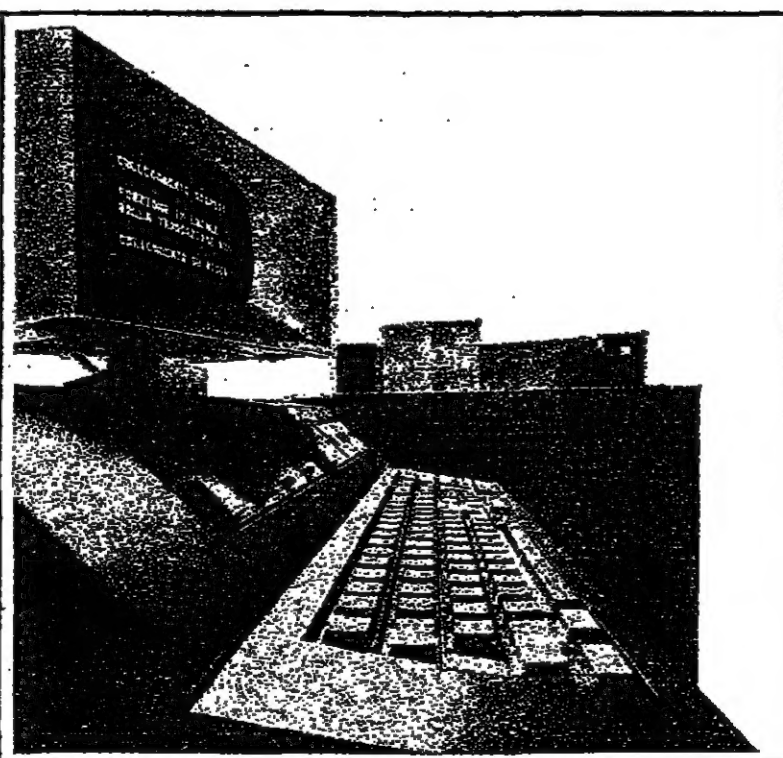
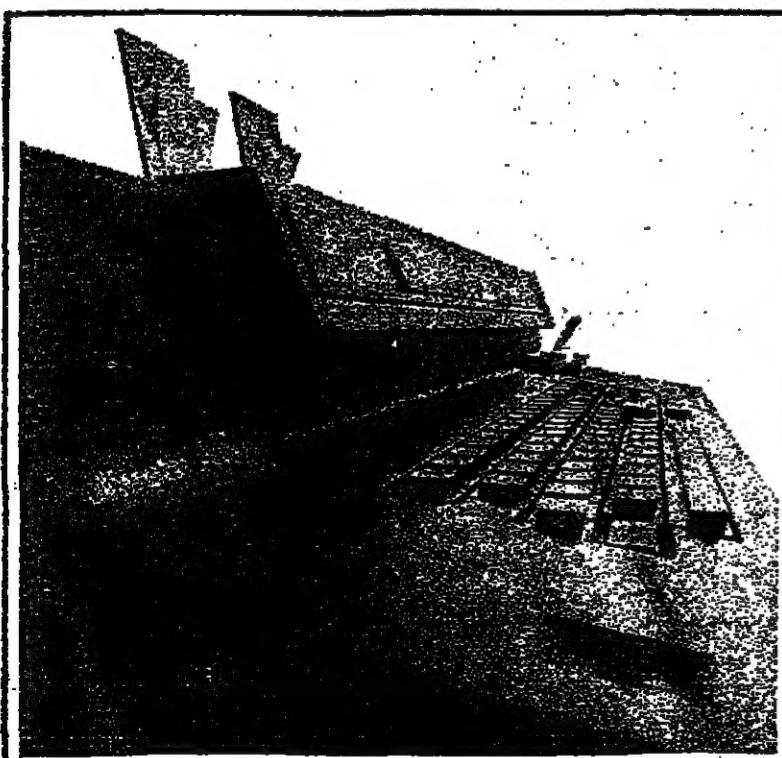
The Pinochet regime seized power from Marxist President Salvador Allende in a 1973 military coup in which Mr. Allende died. Since then, thousands of Chilean exiles have accused the regime of systematically killing, imprisoning and torturing persons that it regards as enemies.

Chilean Embassy sources said last night that Mr. Pinochet's decision to reject U.S. aid was made before the State Department revealed that the loan for programs to aid Chilean farmers would be held up. Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Guatemala and El Salvador are the other Latin nations that have rejected U.S. military assistance in a protest against Washington's pressures on human rights.

9 Slain in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 1 (AP).—Eight leftist terrorist suspects were killed by security forces early yesterday in a shootout near La Plata, 30 miles south of here, police reported. They also said that suspected leftists shot and killed a soldier in Cordoba, 450 miles to the north.

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Eurocommunism: Don't Touch

Why is Santiago Carrillo, the leader of Spain's Communist party, now at the head of the Kremlin's list of public enemies? Not because he refuses to carry out some secret set of Soviet instructions. Not because he is complicating the Soviet Union's new relations with democratic Spain. Not even because he is a Spaniard before he is a Communist. Rather, it is because, even more than his Italian and French comrades, who may attain executive powers next year, Carrillo holds Communism to be compatible with constitutional democracy. That means he believes there is a higher law than the will of any Communist party, even in a Communist country. And if there are human and political rights that do not derive from a Communist party, then the totalitarian regimes of the Soviet Union and most of Eastern Europe are illegitimate. "Eurocommunism," from Madrid to Moscow, is the greatest heresy in Soviet doctrine and Carrillo is its newest champion.

His apostasy and virtual excommunication by Moscow are no trick to lull democratic societies into acceptance of Communism. Indeed, Moscow cannot much care whether the commitment of the Spanish, Italian and French parties to parliamentary procedures is genuine or merely a momentary piece of opportunism. It is the idea that threatens the Soviet regime, which almost daily now is petitioned for bill-of-rights freedoms. The idea is an even greater threat to the Soviet-sponsored regimes of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, which have all faced similar demands from their peoples, including Communists, and occasionally in the form of violent rebellion.

Once it is acknowledged that Communists may be challenged and defeated at the polls by non-Communist or even rival Communist parties, and that citizens enjoy rights of speech and assembly beyond those granted them by a ruling Communist oligarchy, there would remain no ideological defense for the East European dictatorships and not much difference between Europe's Communist and Socialist parties. That is why there is more than bombast in the Soviet charge that Carrillo is playing into the hands of "reactionary imperialist forces" and the "aggressive NATO bloc." The Russians rightly recognize the disease, more advanced than it ever was

in Yugoslavia, or in the Hungary of Imre Nagy and the Czechoslovakia of Alexander Dubcek—two Communists who had to be routed from office by Soviet tanks.

Whatever good the Spanish, Italian and French Communists might accomplish for their own peoples in the name of Communist ideology, or whatever trouble they might cause for the Western military alliance and economic union, the Soviet leaders could not bear their coming to power by the heretical path on which they now travel. Better a capitalist or Socialist adversary who possesses nothing more than NATO bombs than a comrade infected by this dread virus. President Brezhnev found time to visit with the Gaullist opposition in Paris last month, but not with any of France's Communists.

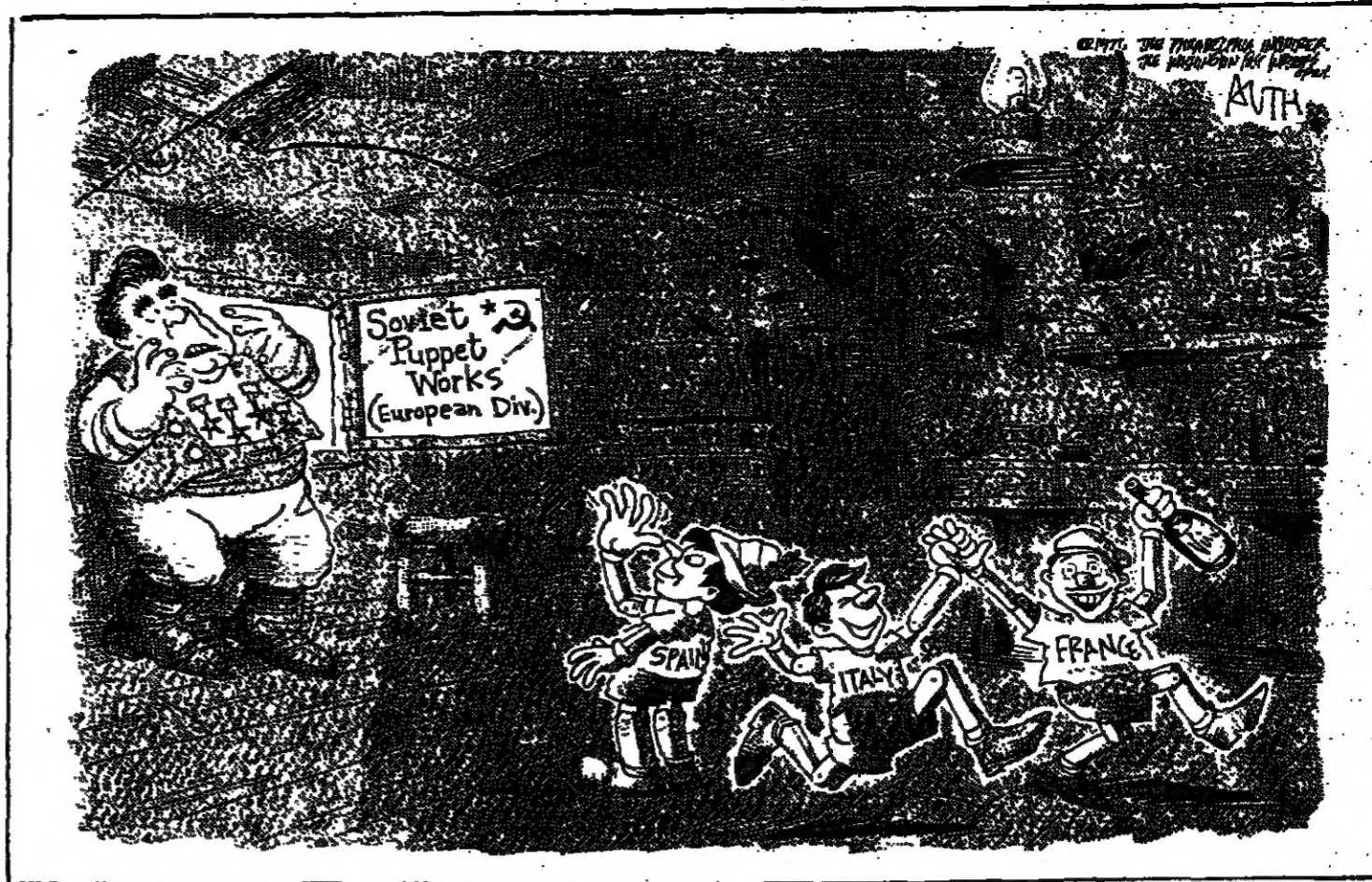
Why then should the West not acclaim Eurocommunists and pray for their accession to power?

First, because they have evolved only uncertainly from their past blind embrace of Soviet interest and ideology; without continued political and cultural pressures they might well lapse back into docile service of Soviet power.

Second, because sudden—as opposed to gradual—challenge to totalitarian power in Eastern Europe would be an invitation to uprisings that the West cannot fully support without unacceptable risk; it is not just their ideological purity but their physical power that the Soviet leaders seek to protect—at any cost.

And third, because Communist majorities and ministries in Western Europe would surely prove disruptive of the military and economic arrangements among the democratic nations.

Vigorous and striving for power, the Eurocommunists are agents of corrosion throughout Eastern Europe. Once elevated to power, and precisely to the degree that they became acceptable to democrats, they could destabilize the entire continent. Europe is unquestionably evolving toward a new day in any case. The Kremlin-Carrillo contest is an exciting and explosive spectacle that the West can watch with fascination but dares not touch. The stronger the lure of Western freedom and prosperity, the greater the chances the drama will serve the democratic cause.



Piloezinhos—a Paradise Lost by Man

By Jonathan Power

PILOEZINHOS, Brazil—"Antonio das Mortes," the work of a young Brazilian filmmaker, Glauber Rocha, tells the story of a small village in the northeast of Brazil. A group of land-hungry peasants have in their despair taken to banditry. The local landowner and police chief decide that they need the special skills of Antonio das Mortes, a professional murderer. Antonio arrives and meets the peasants' leader in the village square.

Soon the peasant is dead, a knife through his heart. The peasants weep and dance and begin to struggle to carry their leader up the mountain. Antonio is overcome. He asks the landowner to open the granary and help the near-starving people. The landowner refuses. In a vision Antonio sees the peasant leader crucified on a gnarled tree. A Virgin appears. She asks Antonio to seek revenge. Antonio is persuaded. He climbs down into the village and with the help of the police chief's drunken assistant, who has befriended him, he takes on the landowner's private army and wipes it out.

Mostly Fact

Fact or fiction? Mostly fact. Antonio das Mortes did exist and so did the Cangaceiros, the bandits, and their leader, Lampião. In the mid-1930s, these land-hungry peasants with their wide-brimmed hats and their bright metal were ruthlessly wiped out. In the late 1950s they were replaced by the more sophisticated Ligas Camponesas (peasant leagues) organized by a Marxist lawyer from Recife, Francisco Juliao. They systematically occupied land and threatened to obstruct landlords who did not agree to a program of land reform. They too, however, were suppressed.

It is difficult, sitting writing in one of the small old houses in Piloezinhos, a tiny out of the way village, to think that this story is the local living history. Out of the open window is the quiet, ordered village square, the houses of the richer peasants built in a simple Portuguese colonial style with yellow or blue facades and red clay tiles for the roof. Behind are the coconut and banana groves. Behind them are the houses of the landless, rudely built from sticks and clay.

Rising into the mist are the orange groves, the sisal estates and the sugar plantations of the latifundio, the large landowners, who from far away, from Recife or even Rio, still give the orders and take most of the money.

At first sight, it is the kind of place Gauguin would make famous. At second sight, it is a Picasso mask.

This village is one of thousands in the Nordeste—the poorest part of Brazil. The land is distributed more unequally than anywhere else on the globe—a tenure system imposed in the 18th century. The latifundio, only 4 per cent of the population, on 70 per cent of the land.

Every day a child dies in Piloezinhos. The undertaker lives in Guarabira, the small market town 5 kilometers down a potholed road. In his shop front are the stacked layers of children's coffins. Blue with white crosses on top.

More often than not the children go alone to the cemetery to bury their companions. Fathers often only hear of their children's deaths when they come back home. For most of the young men of Piloezinhos are away in the big cities. Emigration has hit the village like a small plague. To escape the harshness of feudal servitude, to provide some hope of improvement for their children, the men trek to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

A few years of commuting in six-month trips, the men usually send for their wives and children. They lose the beauty of Piloezinhos but gain the companionship of their family. One man I talked to felt differently. He had just come back from Rio. He said he would never take his five daughters to the favela "shantytown." He could not bear to watch them be consumed by the fifth and the crime.

There is a will to live here but

it is slowly ebbing. An old man on the bus today coming back from the weekly market in Guarabira told me that he had been informed by his landlord that this was the last year he could rent his small piece of land. His landlord was going to put down the land to sugar cane. The man no doubt could work for 18 cruzeiros a day (\$1.20) cleaning sugar cane. That, however, is difficult work for an old man. But what else?—He would never find work in the town.

Piloezinhos, resting in the green hills, its yellow washed colonial church with blue doors, its square cross-crossed with the traffic of loaded mules, its palm trees and

orange groves, its gushing flood-filled river racing between the breadfruit trees, could be as it looks—a kind of tropical paradise. Man made it otherwise. Above the church, notched into the hill behind is the white-walled graveyard. The struggles and hopes of the people of Piloezinhos are buried here.

The U.S. Army's Social Role

By C.L. Sulzberger

MONSIEUR, Belgium—U.S. armed forces have traditionally lagged behind more advanced elements of the social structure they are designed to defend, at least with respect to modernizing and liberalizing that structure as new ideas evolved in the nation.

A special case in point has been the military's role in connection with full integration of black Americans serving their country and the assurance they would have the equality of opportunity which is their constitutional right. I well remember views on this subject expressed to me on various occasions by Gen. Eisenhower when he commanded both NATO alliance troops and, under a separate hat, those stationed in Europe by the United States. Speaking as American commander-in-chief, he told me (Paris, May 6, 1951) that he did not believe any army should mix in politics.

This, of course, is a commendable theorem, but his explanation was very hard-shelled indeed. He said that during World War II it had been suggested to him that he should pioneer social

reform in the United States by ameliorating relationships between blacks and whites in his units. While acknowledging the good intentions of this suggestion, Eisenhower said it was not the role of any army or its commander to spearhead social reform in a nation.

In fact, any American general who conceived his duties as such—even with benevolent intentions—could be fired. The philosophy implied is impeccable, but beneath the surface I always detected a personal bias that Eisenhower probably had inherited from his early Southwestern upbringing. He told me (June 24, 1951) of his surprise while president of Columbia, to find that the distinguished Ralph Bunche, a black, had been selected for an honorary degree and therefore invited to Eisenhower's official university dinner.

On June 5, 1952, I noted in my diary (regrettably because he was my friend): "I am afraid he is going to end up a regular right-wing dinosaur on the subject of applying the Constitution as far as Negroes are concerned." With this relatively recent background, it is interesting to contemplate the social revolution of the past quarter century and the role played—or at least reflected—in it by the U.S. armed forces.

Today, the secretary of the Army is black, the commander of possibly the finest American division (3rd Airborne) is black, and a black major general from the U.S. European Command recently returned home to accept a three-star job. All these changes, which now seem so normal, would have been regarded as absurdly exaggerated dreams in the Eisenhower command era.

The staff officers in charge of personnel at different military levels now oversee as a routine function various seminars and other activities designed by the Pentagon to improve race relationships. They also take pains to insure that black officers are promoted at a sufficiently rapid rate and that low-rated assignments held by blacks are subject to constant re-evaluation.

Eisenhower's Job

I discussed this situation with Gen. Alexander Haig, who today holds the same job Eisenhower held 25 years ago. NATO commander and U.S. forces commander in Europe. The only difference is that Haig operates from Belgian headquarters because President De Gaulle expelled alliance installations from France.

"Now the military have led the nation in terms of integration and a national action program," Haig told me. "The question of equal rights and opportunity doesn't even exist as an issue. Equal opportunity for all is an accepted fact of life. This makes the armed forces a faithful reflection of our existing society and a model of its democratic aspects."

It is not a matter today that needs any emphasis in particular because it is a reality. And programs discussing this social attitude in the European theater are designed to insure that it continues to be a dynamic reality.

This has nothing whatsoever to do with politicizing the armed forces and of course we must always be careful to avoid any such politicization. But it is an accurate reflection of changes in our country's society as a whole.

The U.S. Army doesn't regard itself as a locomotive for changing the American way of life. Rather a mirror that reflects and efficiently abets changes that have already occurred. And when one thinks of current practices and precepts as compared with those of U.S. forces and their commanders at the time NATO was starting its career as a defender of democracy, the contrast is both proud and comforting.

JOSEPH A. SAY.

Addis Ababa.

ROBERTO RENDUELES.

Letters

Largest Party

James E. Markham states (JETT, June 18) that Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center has become the largest party in Spain. Mr. Markham should have explained that the Union of the Democratic Center is not a party but a coalition of centrist parties. What has happened in Spain is that the Spanish Socialist Workers' party (PSOE), which under the leadership of Felipe Gonzalez, finished second in the election, is the one that has emerged as Spain's No. 1 party.

ROBERTO RENDUELES.

Madrid.

Jewish Lobby

In a rejoinder to Carla Briggs' letter on the Jewish lobby in the United States, David Rodnick (Letters, June 4-5) is right in his contention that U.S. Jews have as much right to lobby for their interests as any other group, that they are as much entitled to the protection of the Bill of Rights. Taking this argument to its logical conclusion, the same should be said of German Jews in Germany, French Jews in France, British Jews in Britain, Egyptian Jews in Egypt and yes—people of Jewish descent or faith in Palestine or what is now known as Israel. Conversely, non-Jews should have equal rights with Jews in the United States, France, Britain, Egypt, Israel, etc.

Outside of Israel the equality and welfare of Jews is ensured or, at any rate, depends on the maintenance of secular, non-racial, pluralistic societies. In Israel, however, Jews find themselves defending a society in which the ideal is racial and exclusionist. Jews must fight elsewhere for their very security and existence—against principles and practices they find themselves defending in Israel. Consequently, in lobbying for the interest of the state of Israel the Jewish lobby in the United States and elsewhere is, in effect, defending inequality and racism—prejudices which pushed too far not very long ago sent millions of Jews to ovens and in another in-

cident uprooted hundreds of thousands of Arabs from their homes into refugee camps in the desert. Justice, equality and the welfare of world Jewry as well as served better if the many Jewish lobbies rally behind the liquidation of the state of Israel (not Jews) and the establishment of the secular and democratic state of Palestine, which will guarantee equal rights to all its citizens, regardless of race or religion—which is what Yasser Arafat and the other Palestinian leaders have been saying all along.

JOSEPH A. SAY.

Addis Ababa.

Required Reading

I strongly believe that the column by Andre Amikrit (JETT, June 21), "Eurocommunism Before 1964" is one of the most important articles your newspaper has published, and should be required reading for all those concerned with European political developments. Amikrit rightly draws attention to the frightening unanimity which the Communist party memberships in France and Italy display in toying the current party line, whatever it happens to be. A party with no tolerance of internal dissent, it needs hardly be said, is not likely to undergo an ideological regeneration upon assuming governmental power.

Amikrit is on very firm historical ground as well in questioning the genuineness of current French and Italian Communist party protestations of democratic intent. One of many relevant quotations may suffice: "I declare we do not regard the national collaboration as a passing political coalition, as a tactical chess move, but rather as a long-lasting alliance. We will stand by our given word." (George Marchais, 1977) No; the Stalinist Josef Revali of the Hungarian Communist party, in 1944.

As in the realm of biology, there exists always the possibility of retrograde political evolution, with all its implications of irreversibility. The cost of relieving democratic freedoms has almost always, alas, proved far greater than the dubious benefits derived from surrendering them.

PAUL R. VAN LOAN.

Baselville, Switzerland.

Unthinkable Thoughts on Nuclear War

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—A new and chilling study of the potential impact of Soviet civil defense measures on the U.S.-Soviet strategic nuclear balance raises fresh doubts about U.S. reliance on strategy that assumes each side is capable of virtually destroying the other—a strategy called "mutual assured destruction." (MAD.)

A result of long analysis by a team of experts under the direction of T.R. Jones, one of the foremost American students of strategic nuclear analysis, the study was privately done by nongovernmental defense and nuclear students. These include Paul Nitze, former deputy secretary of defense, and other acknowledged experts long worried about glaring imperfections in the strategy of MAD and in the concept of overkill, both of which are constantly paraded by doves in the arms-control community who want to slow U.S. strategic growth.

The Jones study first measures potential fatalities in the Soviet Union under an arbitrary scenario: following a Soviet first-strike nuclear attack against U.S. strategic launchers (a counter-for-strike), the United States retaliates with an all-out nuclear strike specifically designed as population-killer, using every strategic weapon that survived a Soviet first strike.

The study (which Pentagon experts have not yet been asked seriously to flaw) assumes the full use of the Soviet civil defense planning. Thus, there is a maximum exodus of population from Moscow and other cities 24 hours of walking and maximum use of what the study calls "expedient shelters"—that is, simple but adequate cover for a few weeks' protection from nuclear fallout.

Soviet civil defense, which is budget priority equal to the military and is under the command of a high Soviet general, has distributed millions of designs for quick construction of such structures—but effective-shelter, not schoolchildren are regular taught that art.

The study claims that under "a full evacuation in accordance with Soviet civil defense principles" the number of fatalities from the American retaliatory attack would be as low as 4 million—and even lower if the 24 hour walking time for evacuation is lengthened.

The United States today has a plan whatever for "expedient shelters." Indeed, civil defense has been lost under the lurch of MAD, the concept of deterrence and the mythology of "overkill" (superior nuclear power).

Accordingly, in the reverse case—an American first strike against Soviet launchers, and Soviet retaliation designed only to kill people—the study predicts 70 million dead in the United States. What is worse—if anything could be—that even if the American people had access to "expedient shelters," there would still be million dead, the study predicts.

An Assumption

These catastrophic results assume that 90 per cent of urban population has 24 hours get out of town, that the evacuee take maximum advantage of residential housing for fallout protection and that the 10 per cent left in the cities make "optimum" use of designated fallout shelters (such as subway)—in that short supply here.

One reason for these ghastly high estimates is the size of Soviet nuclear weapons, which yield higher yields in both a positive force, and in radii than U.S. long-range missiles. Thus, effective shelter from a deadly blast of a Soviet nuclear warhead in this country would require far more structural strength.

The arithmetic is startling. Shelter that would protect a Soviet citizen one mile from point of impact of an average size American warhead is a 100-ton reinforced-concrete structure would give protection only three miles from the point of impact of an average one-megaton (million tons of TNT equivalent) Soviet warhead.

The study correctly suggests this conclusion: "If this high exaggerated model... cannot produce casualty levels far greater than those of past wars, then 'population hostage' concept mutual deterrence loses much of its credibility." The Soviet Union suffered 20 million fatalities World War II, five times more than it would suffer in a retaliatory American nuclear strike at all solely at Soviet people.

Exit B-1, Enter Cruise

We hail Mr. Carter's decision not to start producing the B-1 bomber. And what is more, we like the way he seems to have made it—setting aside his campaign pronouncements against the plane and weighing it on the current merits. We find the decision itself sensible. Old faithful B-52s can fly off enemy territory and fire Cruise missiles, pilotless drones that weren't in the picture when work on the B-1 began. This obviates the need for B-1s, at upwards of \$100 million a copy, with which to penetrate enemy defenses. The familiar strategic "triad" (land and sea-based missiles and bombers) is unimpaired.

But let rejoicing be restrained. It is bracing to see a production decision on a costly new weapon rendered by considered judgment rather than by the "mad momentum" of arms building. But there can be no guarantee that the money will be permanently saved or that the Soviet-American strategic relationship will become more stable.

For the B-1's demise is the Cruise missile's debut. Strategists like the Cruise for being cheap, accurate and versatile—and because we're way ahead in its development. Arms controllers fear it for being cheap, accurate and versatile—and hard to count and verify. The short-range air-launched Cruise missile that Mr. Carter plans to put on

the B-52 is evidently not on the SALT table. But the services are champing to build other kinds of Cruise missiles, including long-range, land-based ones. By doing one, you lower restraints against others. Already we're arguing with the Russians over whether bombers equipped with Cruises should be counted against the sub-ceiling contemplated for multiwarhead launchers. It has got to be easier to resolve such arguments before the weapons in question are deployed.

The saga of the B-1 decision illustrates nothing so much as the difficulty of making wise decisions about weapons of great cost, high technology, long lead time, ambiguous strategic implication and extreme political volatility. But several lessons are there to be learned. First, Mr. Carter was right to reject the argument that his campaign opposition to the plane made his presidential decision a test of credibility: it was a test of judgment. Second, the Congress was wise last year to leave the production decision to the November victor. But we find it curious in this light that Mr. Carter should have let the House proceed this week to a B-1 vote—production of five planes was approved.

Exit B-1. Enter Cruise, to stage center. That's where attention must now turn. THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S.-Soviet Relations

After the Vance-Gromyko talks in Moscow in March, and even after those in Geneva in May, the American side contended that Mr. Carter's statements on human rights were received with hostility in Moscow, but that this problem should in no case be linked with the SALT problem, judged sufficiently important to be considered independently by the leaders in the Kremlin, as this had incidentally always been verified in the past. Mr. Carter and his advisers, rightly or wrongly, believe that there has been an interaction between both matters. The thing is questionable since anyway the American proposals were very hard to accept for the U.S.S.R. But what matters is that this is how things are seen in Washington. The Soviets moreover readily point out that the bad at-

mosphere created by the President's trades on human rights adversely affect the whole relations.

In any case, the American leaders no longer seem to believe very firmly that a SALT 2 treaty can be signed before the expiration of the SALT 1 accord early in October. Since no Vance-Gromyko meeting is foreseen before September, it is hard to see how the situation could be unblocked in time. Decisions will have to be made concerning the Cruise missile and other elements of the American program for a new generation of strategic arms. Must one believe that Mr. Brezhnev had resigned himself to seeing the armament race start another spiral, regardless of what he told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 2, 1902

NEW YORK—The possibility of a conflict between Britain and Russia over Persia has already started our own jingoism—more British than the British themselves—on forecasts in which they assume that the United States would take Britain's part. Gazing themselves on some untenable doctrine of Anglo-Saxondom, they assume that we will meddle with the politics of Europe and Asia. —Reprinted from this morning's New York Times.

Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1927

PARIS—The short history of aviation is full of dramatic episodes. Commander Byrd and his three valiant companions have added to it a new chapter which in this respect has never been surpassed. Although the voyage from New York ended in a slight disaster, it really was successful in that it has proved the feasibility of communication by a heavily laden aeroplane, carrying four passengers between the U.S. and France.

سپتامبر ۱۹۷۷

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 1

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(Continued on Page 16.)

rowing Problem Seen in Brazil Debt Burden

By Jack Aboaf

BRIS, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Brazil's ambitious development plan for 1980 will require huge international borrowing and this has been a major problem for the country since the debt crisis began in 1974. The plan, which is being studied by the International Monetary Fund, shows that Brazil's debt will reach \$31 billion by 1980, while its reserves will dwindle to \$1 billion by then, down from \$2.5 billion in 1976 and \$4 billion in 1974.

Dollar Rallies Against Yen in Tokyo Trade

OKYO, July 1 (Reuters).—The dollar rallied against the yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange today after falling in 48 s to its lowest level for nearly two years.

The dollar rose from 287.50 to 288.50 against the yen in the closing trading yesterday. Dealers said the rise was due to banks and traders taking profits in yen, fearing that the dollar may have fallen too far in a short time.

There has been no hint of a bank intervention since Wednesday's dramatic fall of the dollar at 270 to the yen. Many bankers believed today's move was temporary and expected the dollar to fall again in the weeks, perhaps to a new low of 260 set up in July, shortly after the yen was fixed.

Dollar Stable in Europe

NDON, July 1 (AP-DJ).—The second consecutive day of stability in the dollar in the European exchange market was reported today and the U.S. dollar traded within a narrow range.

Dealers said the dollar's stability was largely due to the thin trading of typical of Friday and the approach of the holiday weekend in the U.S. There was no news of a change in the dollar's value, but it was expected to be fairly quiet Monday, the day after the weekend.

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Less Rate Up 10.1 Per Cent Italy in Year

ME, July 1 (AP-DJ).—An official survey published by the Italian government today said the rate of persons seeking jobs in Italy rose 10.1 per cent in April from a year earlier.

The survey put the persons seeking work at 1.28 million, up from 1.16 million in April 1976. The survey did not indicate the size of the labor force on which these figures were based, so the unemployment rate could not be determined.

The survey put the persons seeking work at 1.28 million, up from 1.16 million in April 1976. The survey did not indicate the size of the labor force on which these figures were based, so the unemployment rate could not be determined.

"That is the circle of economic development that now imprisons Brazil. It is the price of the growth which generated the success of the first 10 years of military government, a booming development thought to have a self-perpetuating momentum," it says.

The Hudson study says that Brazil is now learning that growth, particularly in a developing economy of Brazilian scale, is far from automatic. The Brazilian "miracle" has reached a development impasse, and the next decade will be decisive for the country, the study adds.

It gives the following targets of Brazil's second plan (1975-1980), described as "an old-fashioned program aimed at quantitative expansion of the crude economic indicators":

A per capita income of \$1,121 per annum by the start of 1980 (\$546 in 1970), a gross domestic product growth of \$100 billion in 1977 and \$138 billion in 1980 (\$51 billion in 1970), exports of \$24 billion in 1980 (\$3.7 billion in 1970), a 220-per-cent rise in energy consumption, a 240-per-cent increase in higher-education enrollment, a 350-per-cent growth in telephone ownership, and the creation of 1.8 million jobs in industry.

Even if Brazil achieves these goals, "those levels will still be those of an early industrial economy," the study says, noting that by 1980 22 per cent of the total output of the Brazilian economy would come from the manufacturing industry, which would employ 10 per cent of the active population.

Exploitation Needed
The Hudson study notes that "resources are not output" and that without rapid exploitation of Brazil's available riches that output will not be realized.

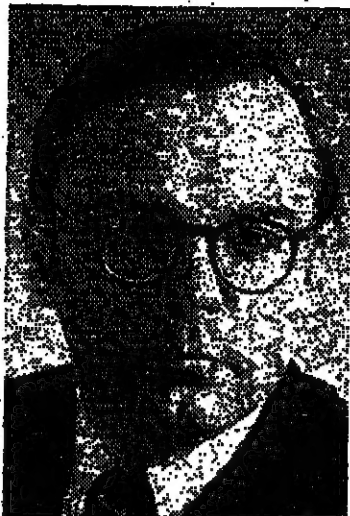
"Without output, the investments essential for expansion of manufacturing cannot be raised... and if these ambitious plans are to be realized, an enormous international funding system will be required over the period to 1985," it says, adding that the investment needs will not be met without international confidence in the future capacity of Brazil to repay.

According to the study, such confidence will depend upon three factors: The buoyancy of developed world economies, demand for the fruits of Brazil's future output of goods and primary products, and the stability and credibility of Brazil's own performance.

The study says that if the plan fails, Brazil will enter the 1980s with a deeply uncertain political and economic climate.

Mr. Hesselbach, who has been mentioned as a candidate for presidency of the Bundesbank, said the central bank should have given a clear sign to the economy by cutting the discount rate to 3 per cent from its current 3.5 per cent and the Lombard rate to 4 per cent from 4.5 per cent.

Meanwhile, the public sector—on federal, state and local levels—should be plugging the gap in private investment by spending more in the short term, Mr. Hesselbach said. He said there are several useful investments to be made in the public sector and the governments should begin by speeding up the process of deciding on projects.



R. Roderick Porter



Walter Vogel



L.M. Mullen

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

R. Roderick Porter, vice-president, has been named general manager of Chemical Bank in Britain and Ireland and head of the bank's northern European region. He replaces Richard Richardson, who has been named senior vice-president in New York for the bank's overall Asian business. Mr. Porter was previously head of Chemical Bank's branch in Tokyo.

Deere & Co. has announced the appointment of Walter Vogel as vice-president. He will continue in his present assignment as managing director of the European, African and Middle East operations located in Mannheim, West Germany.

Ralston Purina has named L. M. Mullen to the new position of director of legal and finance-Europe. He was formerly an attorney in the consumer products group of the company.

Jonkheer G. E. London has been named joint general manager of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank. He succeeds H. O. C. Rading, who has joined the International Monetary Fund in Washington. Before his appointment Mr. London was project manager with McKinsey & Co., Amsterdam.

TRW International has appointed Marco Ungarelli as managing director. He is replacing Norman Larson, who is returning to the United States. Mr. Ungarelli was formerly managing director of TRW Italia and spent the past year at the TRW Replacement Division in the United States.

Michael Buseman and Len Clark have been promoted to assistant vice-president by Bankers Trust Co. Mr. Buseman was recently assigned to Deutsche Unionbank, Frankfurt, an affiliate of Bankers Trust. Mr. Clark is in the London office as assistant treasurer and manager of the bank's telecommunications department.

G. W. H. Kelly has been appointed joint deputy chairman of Anglo American Corporation in South Africa. He heads the operating committee of Anglo American, is chairman of Rand Selection Corp. and other companies. The other deputy chairman is Sir Keith Acutt.

Paul van Ypersele, formerly director of investment banking at Banque de Bruxelles Lambert, has been named managing director of the investment banking arm of Wertheim International, based in Paris.

Despite Expected Rise in Price

Study Sees Shortage of U.S. Steel Scrap

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—A new business study that projects an ominous outlook for steel scrap supplies in the United States has generated considerable interest and controversy in trade circles.

If a serious shortage were to develop in this country's scrap availability over the course of the next five years, as the latest study forecasts, it could have important implications not only for the world's steel-making expansion but also for U.S. international economic relations and foreign trade policy.

It might also inhibit the production of steel in many developing countries, which have been able to install their own steel-making operations in recent years with low-cost facilities that depend so heavily on foreign scrap.

The publication that has stirred so much discussion among metal experts was prepared by the Industrial Economic Research Institute of Fordham University for the American Iron and Steel Institute in response to a request by former Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent three years ago.

He had asked for long-range projections on the nation's supply-demand outlook for this key industrial raw material following the shortage of 1973-74 that led to short-lived and controversial export controls on scrap shipments at that time.

The United States consumes huge amounts of ferrous scrap each year in its domestic steel-making and foundry operations, but the supply has usually been ample enough to allow this country to be the world's principal source of purchased scrap for scores of other steel-producing nations.

The study predicts that junk material will be in such greater demand in the years ahead that U.S. stockpiles may diminish considerably. If it should develop, that would be of grave concern to those mills here and abroad that depend so heavily on an excess of U.S. supplies of a critical raw material.

The new study, which was presented a week ago to Juanita Kreps, secretary of commerce, and to other government officials, estimates that there will be a shortage of approximately 11 million tons in the nation's supply of iron and steel scrap by 1982, despite a sharp rise in its price in the meantime.

It was estimated that this country's raw steel production would reach 175 million tons in 1982 and that foundry output would rise to 25 million tons. That would represent a gain of about 18 per cent over the record production year in 1973. Production abroad is also expected to increase sharply, causing an overall jump of more than 35 per cent in the demand for this country's purchased scrap material.

Findings Challenged
Immediately after the study was issued, the trade association of scrap dealers in Washington challenged the findings and some of the assumptions on which the conclusion was based.

Herschel Outler, executive director of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc., the dealers' trade association, said in an interview: "We don't agree with the study's conclusion of an impending shortage and we don't agree that there is price inelasticity in scrap. We don't see any shortage by 1982 or at any time in the foreseeable future. Look at what happened three years ago in the so-called shortage period. As the price went up, plenty of scrap became available."

To that, the Rev. William Hogan, the co-author of the Fordham study and a veteran authority on steel matters for the last three decades, replied: "The record shows that there was only a 7-per-cent increase in supply for every 100-per-cent increase in the price at that time."

He maintains that a severe shortage is developing because demand for scrap in this country and elsewhere is growing at a much faster pace than supply. Less scrap is being generated in steel mills and in the plants of their customers these days, he said, because of cost-cutting efficiency improvements in production operations. At the same time, there is a rising trend toward electric steel-making furnaces, which use so much more scrap per ton of steel than open-hearth and basic oxygen furnaces, the two other principal production methods.

Prices Slide Lower on Big Board

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—Investors were unimpressed by the government's upward revised projection of economic growth this year and decided instead the latest rise in money supply was fresh ground to worry about interest rates.

Reacting to such fears, stock prices dropped sharply along a wide front, analysts said, although volume was relatively sluggish ahead of the three-day holiday weekend.

Few money market analysts, however, attached any significance to the Federal Reserve Board figures for the week ended June 22.

"If we look at the four-week moving average, money supply growth remains within the Fed's presumed short-term target and I don't see any particular problem with yesterday's figures," said Glenn Fico, vice president-economist at Irving Trust.

But he cautioned there is some real cause for concern of a tighter Fed policy if money supply continues to rise rapidly in the weeks ahead.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.55 points to 912.65.

It was off 5.34 at 3 p.m. Declining issues outnumbered advances by about 680 to 670, with about 480 issues unchanged. Volume totaled 18.16 million shares compared with 19.41 million yesterday.

Trading was fairly active early today but slackened as many investors pulled back prior to the Fourth of July three-day weekend.

Brokers attributed selling—

which centered in the blue chip issues—both to continuing concern about the long term economic outlook and a jump in the money supply.

International Paper fell 1 1/4 to 30 1/4. IBM 2 3/4 to 261 3/4. Bethlehem Steel 1 1/2 to 30 2/8 and U.S. Steel 1 1/2 to 39 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in moderate trading. The Amex index was up 0.36 to 120.58.

Gain in U.S. Money Supply Is Surprise to Credit Marts

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve reported yesterday that the basic money supply increased \$1.56 billion in the week ended June 22, and the credit markets, caught by surprise, tumbled sharply late in the afternoon.

The decline in the credit markets lasted about 45 minutes after the Federal Reserve figures were published at 4 p.m. After that, prices recovered somewhat, and the new Treasury bonds, which traded as low as 98 1/2 to 98 3/4, rose to 98 3/4 to 98 7/8. In the sale Tuesday, the average price was 98 1/2 to 98 3/4.

A loose consensus in the credit markets held that the basic money supply, which is defined as currency plus checking account balances and is known as M-1, would either remain flat in the June 22 week or decline moderately. Instead M-1 rose from an estimated average of \$200.8 billion for the June 15 week to \$202.3 billion in the week ended June 22.

Even with the latest increase, however, the money supply for all June will very likely show an annual rate of increase between 1 per cent and 2 per cent, some money market economists estimated yesterday.

While the basic money supply rose \$1.5 billion, the more broadly defined money supply known as M-2 expanded from \$770.9 billion to \$773.7 billion, an increase of \$2.8 billion. M-2 is made up of M-1 plus consumer-type savings accounts at commercial banks.

Over the banking week ended Wednesday, most short-term interest rates monitored by the

Federal Reserve remained stable. The federal funds rate, the basic short-term interest rate, averaged 5.43 per cent, unchanged from its level a week earlier. Three-month Treasury bill rates eased 4 basis points to 4.57 from 5.01 per cent, commercial paper, 1 basis point to 5.39 from 5.40 per cent, and secondary market certificates of deposit, 3 basis points to 5.40 from 5.43 per cent. However, the federal funds rate rose as high as 5.69 per cent yesterday and the central bank added temporary reserves by negotiating five-day and overnight repurchase agreements.

Commercial loans at the 10 major New York City banks that report to the Federal Reserve declined \$19 million to \$24.4 billion, a modest change following their revised \$611-million jump a week earlier.

Building Outlays Rise 2% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 1 (Reuters).—U.S. construction spending rose 2 per cent in May to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$169.6 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The rise compares with a 5-per-cent gain for April and pushed spending 15 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

On a volume basis, construction put in place was up 1 per cent to an annual rate of \$116.6 billion in 1977 dollars. This compared with a 2-per-cent rise in April and left the volume 8 per cent ahead of the same month a year earlier.



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WEEKLY

July 1. — Cash

prices in primary markets as requested today in New York were:

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Soybean Germ Oil Sterols

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Cake

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Hulls

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Middlings

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Flour

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Lecithin

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Sterols

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Cake

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Hulls

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Middlings

N.A.

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Soybean Germ Oil Flour

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Soybean Germ Oil Sterols

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Soybean Germ Oil Cake

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Soybean Germ Oil Hulls

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+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Middlings

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+ 112

Soybean Germ Oil Flour

N.A.

+ 112

Soybean Germ

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Dec	452.00	452.00	442.00	442.80	—	LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs.)	Jul	47.80	37.97	47.52	48.33	—
Jan	460.00	460.00	445.00	438.70	—	Aug	47.80	37.97	47.52	48.33	—	
Feb	457.00	457.00	445.00	439.00	—	Sep	47.80	37.97	47.52	48.33	—	
Mar	456.30	456.30	457.50	439.40	—	Oct	39.04	39.20	38.30	39.40	—	
Apr	457.00	473.00	463.00	438.90	—	Nov	39.00	39.25	38.35	39.10	—	
May	472.00	472.00	468.00	439.20	—	Dec	37.48	37.48	36.48	37.48	—	
Jun	470.00	468.00	467.00	439.00	—	Jan	35.38	35.65	35.00	35.38	—	
Sep	470.00	468.00	467.00	439.00	—	Feb	37.45	37.45	37.08	37.38	—	
Sept. estimated 22,500						Mar	37.45	37.45	37.08	37.38	—	
—beefing						Apr	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						May	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
GOLD (100 tray ad)						June	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Aug	142.50	143.00	142.10	142.10	—1.50	Sept	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Sept	142.50	142.50	142.50	142.50	—1.50	Oct	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Oct	144.50	144.00	142.30	142.30	—1.50	Nov	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Nov	144.50	144.50	142.30	142.30	—1.50	Dec	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Dec	147.00	147.00	146.00	145.60	—1.50	Jan	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Feb	147.00	147.00	146.00	145.60	—1.50	Feb	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Mar	147.00	147.00	146.00	145.60	—1.50	Mar	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Apr	147.00	147.00	146.00	145.60	—1.50	Apr	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
May	147.00	147.00	146.00	145.60	—1.50	May	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
Sept. estimated 2,150						June	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
—beefing						July	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Aug	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Sep	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Oct	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Nov	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Dec	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Jan	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Feb	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Mar	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Apr	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						May	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						June	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						July	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Aug	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Sep	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Oct	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Nov	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Dec	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Jan	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
						Feb	37.28	37.28	37.00	37.30	—	
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Jul	2.22%	2.75%	2.75%	2.74	-0.3%	Mar	51.75	51.75	50.75	551.25
	CORN (\$500 bu)					May	52.50	52.50	51.75	551.25
Jul	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	-0.4%	Jul	53.00	53.00	52.00	551.25
Jul	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	-0.4%					8.30
Sep	2.25%	2.3%	2.24	2.25%	0%	Aug	51.75	51.75	50.75	551.25
Oct	2.25%	2.3%	2.24	2.25%	0%	Sales: July 24/81; Aug 36/81; Feb				
Nov	2.33	2.33%	2.32	2.25	-0.3%	March 20/81; May 4/81; 21 Aug 0.				
Dec	2.38	2.41%	2.32	2.40%	-0.5%	Open interest: July 27/81; Aug 45/81				
Mar	2.42%	2.43%	2.41%	2.43%	-0.4%	17/81; March 4/81; May 22/81; Jul 31/81				
	SOYBEANS (\$500 bu)									
Jul	7.71	7.71	7.71	7.71	-0.3%					

Jul	7.31	7.31	7.31	7.31	-28
AUG	7.28½	7.28½	7.28½	7.28½	-30
Sep	6.83½	6.83½	6.83½	6.83½	-30
Nov	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56	-30
Jan	6.60½	6.60½	6.60½	6.60½	-30
Mar	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	-30

Eurocurrency Interest Rates				
	German Mark		Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	6 1/4-6 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	8 - 8 1/4
1 M.	6 1/4-6 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	8 1/4-8 1/2
3 M.	6 1/4-6 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	8 1/2-8 3/4
6 M.	6 1/4-6 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	8 3/4-9

INTERNATIONAL		2-77		Parisi Commodities		Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Herald Tribune	Armut Gk	Dow Ch	ReoTexCo	High	July 1, 1977	Shares	200 Yr. Real
	Buise Casco	Fitch & Mre	Sirigra Pao				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	NatInd Pao	SprSpur Sec	Low	Close	Buy Sales "Short"	200 Yr. Cn
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Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
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Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				
Herald Tribune	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	High	Close	June 30	200 Yr. Cn
	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh	Caro ClinCh				

		SUGAR		(Brit-Asked)
Indonesian Exports Up JAKARTA, July 1 (Reuters). Indonesian exports of	Aug	1,070	1,054	1,052-1,062
	Oct	1,055	1,034	1,030-1,014
	Nov			1,030-1,038
	Dec	1,038	—	1,002-1,038

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stock
NEW YORK (AP) — Closing Prices, July 1, 1937

[illegible]

Ard May	2	2 1/4	Endwish	3	3 1/4	Manor C	3 1/4	6 1/4	Shaw Co
ArkWIG	3 1/4	3 1/4	Equity Oil	1 1/4	2 1/4	Maul LP	1 1/4	1 1/4	Shaw Th
AsCC Bot	1 1/4	1 1/4	Ethen AI	1 1/4	1 1/4	McCorm	1 1/4	1 1/4	SolidS

[illegible]

Closing Prices June 30, 1977

[illegible]

26090 Am Bonza	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	16 1/2 + 1/2
600 Argus C pr	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	16 1/2 + 1/2
250 Atco A	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	16 1/2 + 1/2

[illegible]

7400 BCFF	325	225	225	98	7400 Pamour	A	340	340
7400 BC Phone	514%	14%	14%	4	650 PanCan	N	529 1/2	25 1/2
3400 Brunswk	460	455	460	5	283 Paffine	N V	517 3/4	17 1/2

[illegible]

800 C&N C&N	57%	74%	74%	14	7007 Sherritt A	55%	5%
100 CGE	523 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	1/2	450 Siebens	916	14%
70357 CI Bk. Com.	534 1/2	23%	24	1/2	300 Sigma	520 1/2	20

[illegible]

4150 Cyprus	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	3400 Forster B	31 1/2	16 1/2
3487 Danison	56 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	6374 Traders A	31 7	16 1/2
5200 Dickman	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2 + 5	1450 Trns Mt A	57 1/2	37 1/2
				Waco Texas B1	57 1/2	15 1/2

London		Paris		Frankfurt		Zurich		Geneva		Basel		Bern		Vienna		Stockholm		Oslo		Copenhagen		Helsinki		Tampere		Turku		Åbo		Vaasa		Oulu		Luleå		Umeå		Sundsvall		Uppsala		Gävle		Borås		Göteborg		Malmö		Helsingborg		Jönköping		Västerås		Örebro		Karlstad		Kristianstad		Härad		Härjedalen		Jämtland		Västmanland		Östergötland		Småland		Västergötland		Bohuslän		Halland		Skåne		Blekinge		Västernorrland		Norrbotten		Lapland		Åland		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle		Silkeborg		Randers		Lyngby		Hvidovre		Brøndby		København		Århus		Aalborg		Copenhagen		Helsingør		Roskilde		Esbjerg		Ålborg		Vejle	
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4725 G M Res.	300	300	350	+20	420 Yk Bear	410	400
2100 Gibraltar	55%	5%	5%	+14	200 Yukon C	170	175
3000 Graft G	\$18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+14	Total sales 2,839,758 shares		
4100 Crestline							

[illegible]

4400 Inter-City	37	64	67	1/2	30275 Cannon	524 1/2	24
9470 Int Mogul	29	29	29	1/2	210 Coa-Bath	523 3/4	23 1/2
8898 Int Pine A	51 5/8	18 1/2	18 1/2	1/2	8200 Ford Col	523	20

High	Low	Close	Chg.
120.41	119.57	120.32	+0.74

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
3601 Kofax	31 1/2	10%	100	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/2
3602 Kofax	1 1/2	0%	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
3740 Kofax	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
4986 Libert	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
3601 Kofax	31 1/2	10%	100	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/2
3602 Kofax	1 1/2	0%	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
3740 Kofax	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
4986 Libert	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
3601 Kofax	31 1/2	10%	100	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/2
3602 Kofax	1 1/2	0%	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
3740 Kofax	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
4986 Libert	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
3601 Kofax	31 1/2	10%	100	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/2
3602 Kofax	1 1/2	0%	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
3740 Kofax	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
4986 Libert	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
3601 Kofax	31 1/2	10%	100	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/2
3602 Kofax	1 1/2	0%	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
3740 Kofax	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
4986 Libert	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
3601 Kofax	31 1/2	10%	100	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/2
3602 Kofax	1 1/2	0%	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
3740 Kofax	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
4986 Libert	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
3601 Kofax	31 1/2	10%	100	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/2
3602 Kofax	1 1/2	0%	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
3740 Kofax	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
4986 Libert	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
3601 Kofax	31 1/2	10%	100	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/2
3602 Kofax	1 1/2	0%	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
3740 Kofax	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
4986 Libert	3 1/2	0%	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0

دولت ملی

- 1977 -		Stocks and Div		Sis.		3 p.m. Prev.		Chgo		- 1977 -		Stocks and Div		Sis.		3 p.m. Prev.		Chgo		
High.	Low.	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low.	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
9/4	4	Techtr	.76	5	21	6	6	5		19	8 1/2	Unimac	19	31	9 1/2	9	9			
9/4	4	Telecom	.40	4	4	6	5	5		6 1/2	4	Unimac	2	2	4	4	4			
9/4	4	Telecom	.40	4	4	6	5	5		6 1/2	4	Unimac	2	2	4	4	4			
9/4	4	Techtr	.76	5	21	6	6	5		19	8 1/2	Unimac	19	31	9 1/2	9	9			
15/16	15	Tenneco	.28	11	24	24	24	24		17 1/2	4 1/2	Unimac	5.6	10	11	11	11			
15/16	15	Tenneco	.28	11	24	24	24	24		17 1/2	4 1/2	Unimac	5.6	10	11	11	11			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16	1-16			
15/16	15	Terrac	.50	5	27	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4		5-32	1 1/2	Unimac	20	20	1-16	1-16				

[illegible]

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Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21						22					23				24					
25						26				27				28						
29				30				31		32			33				34			
	35	36			37	38	39				40	41				42	43			
44	45					46				47	48			49						
50				51	52	53			54		55			56						
57				58				59				60	61					62	63	64
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81						82	83				84				85					
86					87					88				89						
90				91	92			93					94							
95				96	97			98				99						100	101	102
103			104					105				106						107		
			108					109			110							111		
112	113	114				115	116		117	118								119		
120						121		122	123					124		125				
126					127			128	129					130	131			132	133	134
135			136	137				138			139	140	141					142		
143						144					145				146					
147						148					149				150					

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
36 Muculent; agile	47 Arab chieftains	71 Prickles	97 Alindah's loss	116 Play-gum amuse
Abhor.	48 Ancient temples	72 U.S. composer	98 Solitude, for	118 Victory emblem
17 Layard	49 Building material	73 Orchestral	99 Solitude, for	119 Victory emblem
18 Great nations	50 Triangular sails	74 Ben	99 Old N.E. name	122 German peri
19 Syrian city	51 Victor of Aeneas	75 Moorish drums	100 N.J. singer	123 L.B.'s V.P.
20 Young fev	52 Rosary bead	76 Polite answer	101 U.S. sign	124 L.B.'s V.P.
21 Kitchener	53 Gibsons' feast	77 Unwarily of	102 Com. province	125 Phœnicia par
22 Layard's words	54 Young-maid	78 Two of signs	103 Comedian feat	126 Unhappi feeler
23 Work's cousin	55 Squeezed a wet	79 "Mad Anthony"	104 Comedian feat	127 Twenty quire
24 Mountain ash	56 Sausage of	80 "Mad Anthony"	105 Two of signs	128 Twenty quire
25 To be to Brest	57 Birds' cage	81 "Mad Anthony"	106 Tree trunk	129 Twenty quire
26 Layard	58 Sausage of	82 "Mad Anthony"	107 Toothed tool	130 Twenty quire
27 Layard	59 Where Bobby	83 Arch supports	108 Baseball sign	131 Twenty quire
28 Gullmoss	60 Shafte's want	84 Arch supports	109 "Mad Anthony"	132 Twenty quire
29 Dilant	61 Teasing book	85 Arch supports	110 "Mad Anthony"	133 Twenty quire
30 Soprano Peina	62 Longwinded	86 Arch supports	111 "Mad Anthony"	134 Twenty quire
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		152 Arch supports	177 "Mad Anthony"	200 Twenty quire

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	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	72	Clear	MADRID	21	72	Clear
AMSTERDAM	11	27	Showers	MILAN	24	84	Fair
ANNEAR	21	72	Clear	MONTREAL	11	37	Clear
ANTWERP	21	72	Clear	MOSCOW	23	72	Variable
BEIRUT	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW	23	77	Clear
BELGRADE	19	64	Clear	MUNICH	19	66	Clouds
BOMBAY	21	72	Clear	N. YORK	21	72	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	61	Clouds	NICE	23	72	Clear
BUCHAREST	18	64	Storm	OSLO	17	62	Showers
BUDAPEST	18	64	Storm	PARIS	21	72	Clear
CASABLANCA	21	72	Clear	PRAGUE	20	68	Clouds
COPENHAGEN	18	61	Clouds	ROME	21	77	Clear
COPENHAGEN, SOL	18	61	Clouds	ST. LOUIS	18	64	Variable
DUBLIN	17	62	Clouds	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Clouds
DUNBURGH	20	61	Clouds	TEHRAN	20	67	Fair
FLORENCE	27	81	Clear	TEL AVIV	20	72	Clear
HAMBURG	18	61	Clouds	VIENNA	20	68	Clear
GENEVA	20	64	Clear	VIENNA	23	72	Clear
HELSINKI	18	64	Clear	WARSAW	20	68	Clear
HONGKONG	18	64	Clear	WATGONG	20	68	Clear
ISA PALMAS	27	81	Clear	ZURICH	19	68	Clear
LISBON	27	81	Clear				
LONDON	21	72	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: 1200, G.A.T.
at 1700 G.A.T., others at 1300 G.A.T.)

July 1, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Administrator with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the EFT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

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Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

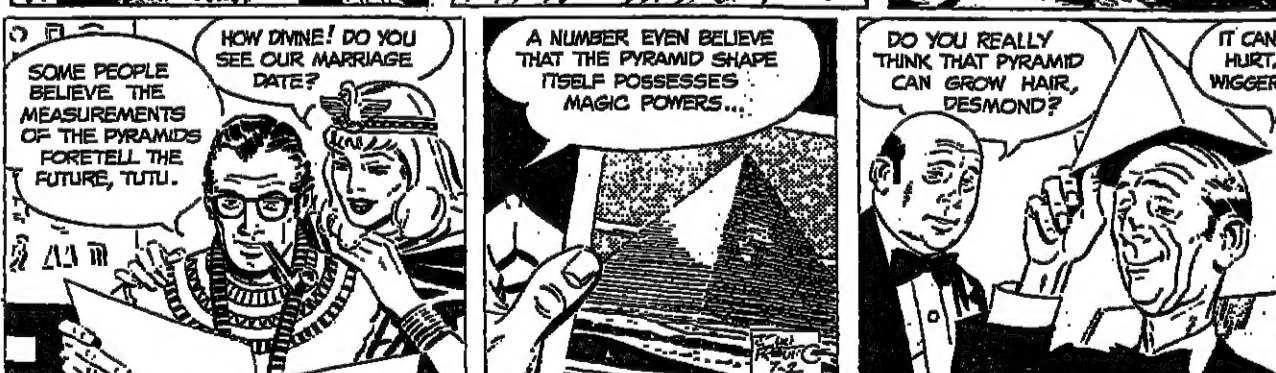
But I was quite deliberate when I said one ought to browse in the book, because to read it straight through grows a little tedious. For one thing, Schafer's main point is so thumpingly obvious that it doesn't really bear the weight of analysis with which he burdens it, however interesting that analysis may be. And like most Utopian schemes, the proposal that we now should begin to re-educate our ears and redesign the soundscape to a humane scale is just as discouraging in its hopelessness as it is visionary in its perspective.

Also, Schafer doesn't so much develop his argument coherently as he assumes it. He repeatedly illustrates it. In describing why the telephone has done so modern thought, he cites Schopenhauer writing at the beginning of "The World as Will and Idea" that he wishes us to consider his entire book as one thought. "Each Schopenhauer written his book in my office," Schafer comments. "I would have completed the first sentence and the telephone would have rung. Two thoughts." It is pretty evident that Schafer wrote "The Tuning of the World" in his office. A thousand thoughts

Fortunately, the book is suited to browsing, because the author has affixed titles to every section and subsection in his text. Thus the reader can locate where the author is being his most original as opposed to where he is simply repeating himself. The repetitive parts can be quickly discarded. The original sections will raise your consciousness of the sound escape to a level of sensitivity you never experienced before. Quietly Schaefer makes us realize how much noise matters.

The Saratoga Performing Arts Center, which opened in 1966, has a 5,000-seat semi-open amphitheater. The New York City Ballet and the Philadelphia Orchestra also perform at Saratoga.

**HIP
KIRBY**



In Her 16th Try

British Exult as Wade Captures the Title

By Neil Amdur

WIMBLEDON, July 1 (NYT). They waved the Union Jack, they waved the Union Jack, they waved the Union Jack. The chieftain of the madmen, even Elizabeth praised Virginia Wade for winning Wimbledon today, and said, "It must be hard."

even cynics who have sat through Wimbledon finals for 50 years were unprepared for the unrestrained center-court joy and emotion that followed the victory by the 31-year-old Wade, Britain's tennis heroine for the last decade.

"Best Who Didn't Win" "The whole thing was like a fairy-tale situation," Wade said afterward, visibly elated to have erased her self-view as "the best player who had never won Wimbledon," after 15 unsuccessful attempts.

"It was a young people's affair," Roy McKelvie, a longtime lord of the press box, observed, referring to the spontaneous post-match celebration. "They had something to celebrate and they did it, Wimbledon or no Wimbledon."

If a new era has dawned at the All-England Club, and the large crowds of the fortnight would seem to indicate such a trend,

Wade's title and the first appearance of the Queen at Wimbledon since 1962 will be remembered long after the tennis world has forgotten the details of the 1-hour 37-minute match.

Play Was Patchy The quality of play was patchy on both sides. The 33-year-old Wade, the first Dutch player ever to reach a Wimbledon final, served nine double faults and struggled through a break point at 5-4, 30-40 before winning the first set.

Wade, third-seeded in the 96-player singles draw, could hardly have been expected to reach the heights of her semifinal round upset over Chris Evert, the top-seeded defending champion. The daughter of a former archdeacon of Durham also was clearly carrying the dreams of British citizens, many of whom had crowded the stands before today's match was played.

"Giddy Tonic," read a front-page headline in a Fleet Street tabloid after her victory over Evert.

"It's Wade to Win—Stove is Not in Her Class," another headline proclaimed today.

"Strongest Person"

A less confident player might have caved in under such anticipation. But this is a new Virginia Wade these days, from her stylish, flirty Vidal Sassoon hairdo minus pins and ribbons to a positive mental approach. Once nervous and uncertain, Wade felt that she was the "strongest person in the dressing room" for this Wimbledon fortnight. She dreamed of playing before the Queen, of holding up the gold trophy plate and of opening the 1978 tournament on the center court as defending singles champion.

Years ago, if curious photographers had showed up at her apartment at 9 a.m. on the day of a big match, she might have sent them packing. She was shocked to see them today at such an early hour, she said, but let them get on with their business anyway, although she turned up the volume on her Bachmann records to avoid hearing the ring of the telephone.

Wade also went to an empty center court hours before the match, to picture herself playing there, a mental tactic she might have ignored in the years when beautiful tennis took priority over what she now described as the "intellectual experience."

Wade had beaten the seventh-seeded Stove in 17 of her previous meetings. But Stove had eliminated second-seeded Martina Navratilova and fourth-seeded Susi Barker in successive matches and remains a difficult opponent for most players.

When she is serving crisply and volleying with authority and

finesse, Stove, at 6 feet 1 inch, 160 pounds, can be very, very good. But when she inexplicably overstrides volleys and ground strokes, hits routine service returns standing straight up or manages only 52 per cent of her first serves, as she did today, she nullifies the physical skills and technical potential that could carry her to loftier heights.

The problem, of course, is that no one knows when or how Stove suddenly will string it together. She wears a rubber bandage on her right knee as a precaution against tendonitis and insists there is nothing wrong with the knee.

Yet at 3-4, 15-all in the second set, she double-faulted and then lost serve when Wade, by now settled into stride after some sluggish early moments, knocked off consecutive forehand winners on short balls that sat high in the forecourt.

The match drifted out of Stove's reach at 0-2 in the final set. She saved a break point and got the set to 1-2 but lost it and the game on a careless volley. Wade's sliced backhand service return winner and a game-ending double fault.

"I thought Virginia played very well, particularly in the middle of the second set," said Stove, a bright, thoughtful, popular pro, who is president of the Women's Tennis Association. "Virginia had a lot of pressure on her. I thought she handled it well."

Stove collected about \$12,000 as the runner-up. Wade, the first British champion since Ann Jones in 1969, earned almost \$23,000.

The center-court meeting between Wade and the Queen was a memorable moment. They chatted for several moments, although the cheers of the capacity crowd of 14,000 made it difficult for Wade to hear much of the Queen's thoughts other than "well-played" and the tribute to her determination.

"Turned Anyone On" "I think she must have loved the atmosphere," said Wade, who will return to World Team Tennis with the New York Applis next week. "Even if our match wasn't like Borg and Gerulaitis, which would have turned anyone on to tennis, I think she must have loved it."

The crowd did. Some paid as much as \$75 for an \$8.60 center court seat, others had camped out for days outside the club just for standing room.

"The atmosphere was so wonderful," Wade said, now assured of a permanent spot in the hearts of British fans, regardless of her future. "I'd never seen it before."

Neither had anyone else.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Boston	41	31	68B
New York	42	33	58D
Baltimore	39	36	21/2
Cleveland	36	37	41/2
Milwaukee	36	38	49B
Chicago	34	38	47D
Detroit	34	42	7
Toronto	28	48	13 1/2

Western Division			
Minnesota	40	32	58B
Chicago	39	33	1
Kansas City	38	33	2 1/2
California	36	35	4 1/2
Seattle	37	41	9 1/2
Oakland	32	41	47B
San Diego	34	48	18 1/2

National League			
Eastern Division			
Cleveland	41	31	68B
New York	42	33	58D
Baltimore	39	36	21/2
Cleveland	36	37	41/2
Milwaukee	36	38	49B
Chicago	34	38	47D
Detroit	34	42	7
Toronto	28	48	13 1/2

National League			
Western Division			
Los Angeles	50	28	65B
San Francisco	34	42	16 1/2
Houston	33	43	17
San Diego	29	46	19
Atlanta	28	47	21 1/2

Thursday's Results			
Cleveland 4, Baltimore 2			
New York 11, Toronto 5			
Seattle 4, Detroit 1			

Friday's Games			
Milwaukee at Seattle, 7 p.m.			
San Francisco at Cleveland, 7 p.m.			
Minnesota at Chicago, 7 p.m.			
Kansas City at Cleveland, 7 p.m.			
Detroit at New York, 7 p.m.			
Baltimore at Boston, 7 p.m.			

Saturday's Results			
Cleveland 11, San Francisco 5			
Atlanta 5, Los Angeles 4			
New York 4, Houston 3			
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 1			
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1			

Friday's Games			
New York at Montreal, 7 p.m.			
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			

Saturday's Games			
Cincinnati at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			
San Diego at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			

Sunday's Games			
New York at Montreal, 7 p.m.			
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			

Monday's Games			
New York at Montreal, 7 p.m.			
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			

Tuesday's Games			
New York at Montreal, 7 p.m.			
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			

Wednesday's Games			
New York at Montreal, 7 p.m.			
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			

Thursday's Games			
New York at Montreal, 7 p.m.			
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			

Friday's Games			
New York at Montreal, 7 p.m.			
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			

Saturday's Games			
New York at Montreal, 7 p.m.			
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, 7 p.m.			
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.			
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.			
Los Angeles at San Francisco, 7 p.m.			
Atlanta at Houston, 7 p.m.			

Merckx, at 32, Seeks Record on His Last Tour

By Samuel Abt

—The applause began as Willy Teirlinck, an obscure bicycle racer, moved into place yesterday to start in the Tour de France trial sprint in the town of Fleurance. At first Teirlinck seemed surprised and then confident, but as the cheering grew louder, he looked up with a big grin.

Only when some of the hundreds of people near the starting ramp began to chant "Eddy, Eddy" did Teirlinck realize that Eddy Merckx had appeared nearby. His smile grew, Teirlinck concentrated on the clock marking the seconds until his start.

Surrounded by well-wishers, Merckx was, as usual, impassive. When he mounted the starting ramp, the crowd pressed in, the cheers grew louder, the camera-men swarmed around and finally lifted their small children for a look at Merckx in his final Tour de France.

Even Merckx says this will be his last tour. The Belgian has won five, tying the record of Jacques Anquetin, of the six he has contested. But the last victory was in 1974 when he was 29, healthy and strong. Now he is none of these.

"Be Came Apart" His troubles began on a mountain descent in the 1975 race. He held a 58-second lead over Bernard Thévenet, the eventual winner, until Merckx "lost his power, he came apart," as one watcher described it. Thévenet won the stage by 58 seconds and Merckx, after falling two days later and breaking his jaw, soldiered on to finish second.

Whatever it was that he lost has mostly remained lost. He did not enter the Tour de France last year because of illness, he has entered few races this year and he no longer wins those he enters.

Still, Merckx says that all earlier efforts this year were only preparation for the Tour de France, that "if I no longer believed I could win the Tour, I would no longer participate."

And, as Lucien Van Impe, last year's winner of the Tour, said yesterday, "Perhaps he is no longer the great Merckx, but his name is still Merckx."

In proof, at 4:32 p.m. yesterday Merckx began his five-kilometer race against the clock and finished third among the 100 racers in this 24-day, 2,530-mile cycling classic.

His showing thrilled his fans, many of the millions of people who will watch daily on television and who will line up at the side of the road in hundreds of towns and cities to watch the Tour de France sweep through. Merckx has won five prologues, as the trial sprints are called, but this year, in his anguish of decline, third place seemed just fine.

This morning, before the cyclists rolled in a pack out of Fleurance to start the road race, Merckx showed that he himself was pleased. Chattering, smiling, signing autographs and making small jokes as the red ribbon was cut, he seemed relaxed and perhaps even confident.

He finished eighth in today's unadorned first stage, 145 roundabout miles from Fleurance to Auch.

The stage was won by Raymond Vilemain in 7 hours 9 minutes and one second, an average of just over 20 miles an hour.

Second in the gang finish was Jacques Esclassan, with Dietrich Thurau, the winner of the prologue, sixth. Merckx's eighth place was considered to be credible, especially since, in a minor accident, the chain of his bicycle came loose and he scraped a knee.

The first real test for Merckx will come tomorrow on the 187-mile day to Pau. The gentle ups and downs of this part of Gascony, in southwestern France, will lead into the Pyrenees and hills 650 feet high will turn into mountains with three major passes—the Aspin, the Tourmalet and the Aubisque—averaging more than 5,000 feet.

Merckx has been warned publicly by his team director, Raphael Geminiani, that he will switch his hopes and strategy to another race,

Joseph Bruyere, tomorrow if Merckx falls as much as 15 minutes behind the leader. Despite the length of the Tour de France, a 15-minute lead is rarely overcome, especially with five stages in the Alps in two weeks.

In his 12-year career as a professional rider, Merckx has won nearly 400 races, has been world champion three times and has set three world records against the clock. He intends, he says, to continue competing only in selected shorter races next year. Beyond that he does not speculate.

"I am prepared. I believe in victory," he said this week. "That perhaps helps me to accept that it is natural that one is not the same. A day comes when the strength of youth declines, it's in the nature of things, and one submits to it even while still fighting to reach the limit."

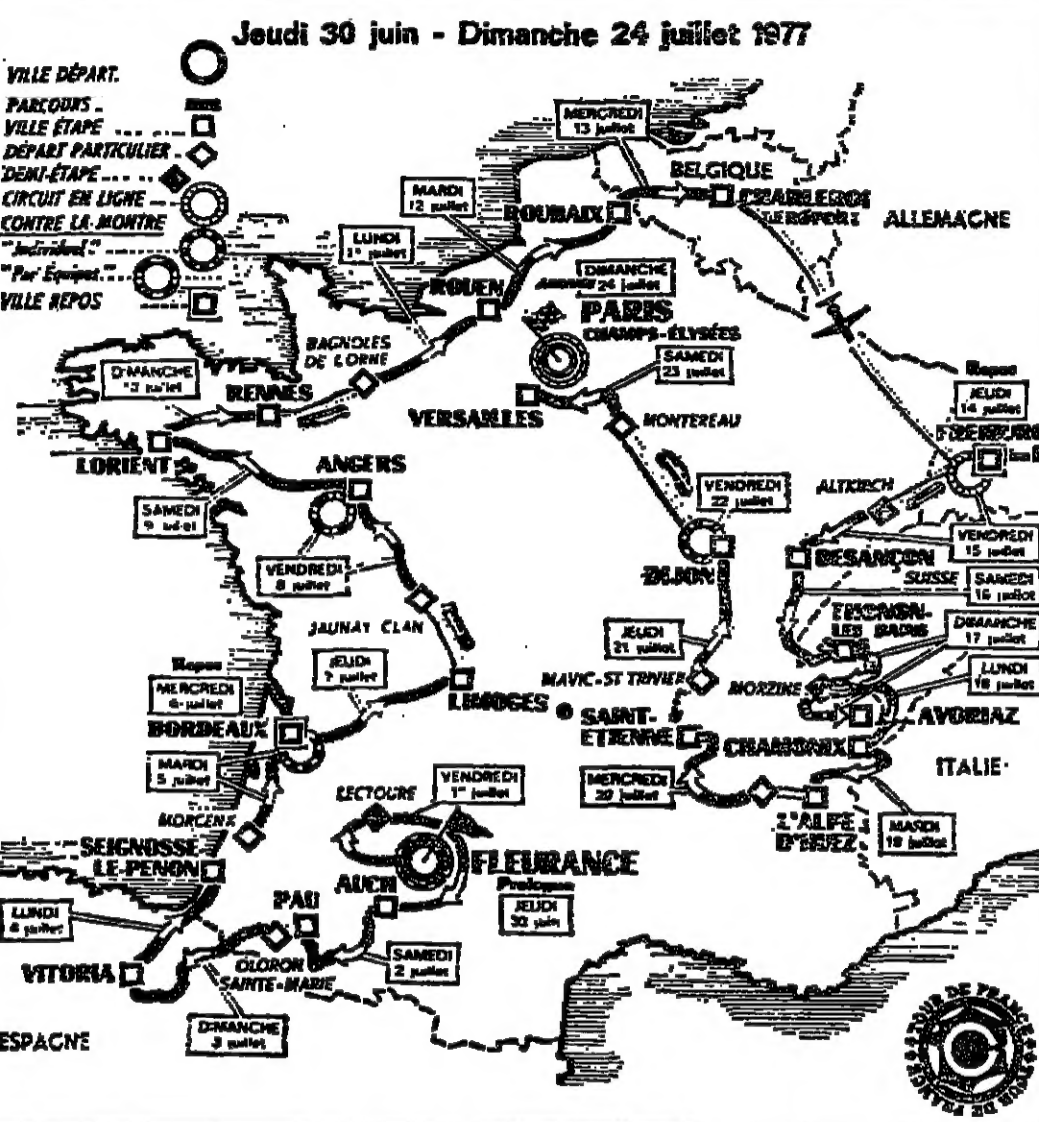
"It's in vain to say, 'With a little more rest, things would have worked out better.' No, one

has to continue, whatever the cost, and I have continued. One has to know how to suffer."



Eddy Merckx

64' TOUR DE FRANCE



MERCKX'S ROUTE—Explanation of terms in key of map: ville départ (starting point, Fleurance), where there was a race contre la montre "individual" (race against the clock by individual riders), parcours (route), ville étape (community in which day's race ends), départ particulier (special departure by train or plane), demi-étape (resting point about halfway along day's route), circuit en ligne (several trips around a designated course in a city), "par équipes" (race against the clock by teams) and ville repos (a day's rest at these points). Race runs from Thursday, June 30, to Sunday, July 24.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
(Based on 175 at bats)			
Trillo, Cal.	68	33	34
Stanton, Cal.	68	33	34
Parke, Cal.	68	33	34
Griffey, Cal.	68	33	34
Griffey, Cal.	68	33	34
Griffey, Cal.	68	33	34
Griffey, Cal.	68	33	34
Griffey, Cal.	68	33	34
Griffey, Cal.	68	33	34
Griffey, Cal.	68	33	34

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

PERSONNEL WANTED JOB OPPORTUNITIES International Business School Switzerland. 1. Experienced teacher, Anglo-American program, class of 10 pupils, 11-15 years. 2. Cook, responsible for planning and preparing meals for 20-30 people, 6 days per week, 20-40 people. 3. House mother, responsible for all aspects of the care of 20-30 pupils, 11-15 years. We are seeking energetic, qualified persons capable of joining an established team in a unique and challenging educational situation. Benefits: Good salary, full room and board, insurance, 6-12 weeks paid vacation, sking. Only persons immediately available for a personal interview in Switzerland need apply. Please send full resume to: John F. Kennedy International, Primary School, 3792 St. Gallen, Switzerland. Tel: (083) 413 72.	PERSONNEL WANTED TOWN PLANNER FOR AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROVINCE IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA There is a vacancy for a Town Planner with adequate academic background and professional experience to assist and advise the province organization in such areas as: Planning, Physical Planning, Administration, Coordination of land use, and other related matters. The position is open for candidates in single or family status and offers free housing, car, relocation assistance and other fringe benefits. Assignment will be for 2 to 3 years. Candidates who feel qualified for this position may mail their resume and minimum salary requirements to: Herald Tribune, Ex. MC, P.O. Box 26, Athens 106, Greece.	PERSONNEL WANTED We currently have an ACCOUNTANT who is familiar with both German and U.S. accounting procedures to take over all bookkeeping for our German subsidiary with headquarters in Frankfurt. The qualified applicant must have a background in general accounting and several years' experience in U.S. public company. He must be fluent in both German and English. Salary commensurate with experience. For details, please call: Gr. Engelhardt Str. 43, D-6 Frankfurt/1.	PERSONNEL WANTED TEACHER, MALE , 30-40 years, U.S. citizen, needs to return to Europe in significant position. Broad experience in management, operations, negotiations, accounting, investments, problem solving, M.B.A. Harvard. Current U.S. salary \$12,000. Box 1234, Herald Tribune, Paris.	SITUATIONS WANTED MARKETING MANAGER , American, 30, MBA marketing, dynamic, energetic, 10 years experience, seeks position with challenge and responsibility. Speaks German, Box 556, I.M.T., Gr. Engelhardt Str. 43, D-6 Frankfurt.
PERSONNEL WANTED AMERICAN DAY/BOARDING School, French, Maths, Science, English, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982, 1982-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1985, 1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1990, 1990-1991, 1991-1992, 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-				

